The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894. NO. 13

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Tuesday, April 24, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
	a, m	a m.				p. m.
		6 20	Robertsdale			6 02
		6 30	Cook's			5 49
		6 43	Cole's			5 37
		7 13	Saltillo			5 07
		7 20	Three Springs			5 00
		7 33	*Beersville			4 48
		7 46	Rockhill			
		1 10			9 58	4 36
		1 26	8 02 Shirley		9 42	4 20
		1 34	8 10 *Augh. Mills		9 34	4 13
		1 46	8 25 Mount Union		9 20	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
611	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of Mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY

"The summer comes, with bright June days,
And songs of birds in brightest bowers,
And meadows covered with the wealth
That grows in lowlands—grass and flowers.

Wayside Notes.

A wide-awake person, in passing along our country roads, cannot fail to tell at a glance, who our prosperous farmers are. Sometimes appearances are deceptive, but when I pass by a man's farm and see his fences in good order, his fence corners cleared of weeds as though there were no such thing, his barn and out buildings white-washed, his yard fence smiling beneath a pure white coat, his gates on their hinges, his garden growing in vegetables instead of weeds, his apple trees trimmed, his crops growing well and his stock looking as if they were fed as stock should be fed, I then and there form the conclusion that that farmer is in a prosperous condition and is setting an example for his children (if he has any) and those around him that will be lasting. One thing certain, if his example does no one any good, it will be sure to do no harm. He is an ideal farmer and it is a great pity that we have so few in this age of civilization and progress.

In going along our country roads how many deplorable sights meet our eyes for which there are no excuses except carelessness and that is incurable.

The first sight to which you are treated is broken down fences and if the front grounds are in this condition, how do you think the backgrounds are. But man is not permitted to see all things, and it is a good thing that a great many of our fences and fence corners are not open to the sight of all.

A fence corner, you all know, is a place that is not filled, and, therefore, weeds of every size and quantity find ample opportunity to grow and thrive and spread over the whole farm, and many farmers fail to see them, or seeing them, are either too careless or lazy to cut them, and they are "left alone in their glory" to bloom and seed and spread far and wide over other's lands, who are striving to keep them down.

When you see in a fence corner thistles, docks, ragweed and ten or twelve other varies of weeds, growing unmolested, you can form the opinion, that that farmer is not one of the first class that we mentioned and if you were to see his bank account, I fear you would see small figures.

Iron is very cheap at present and there is no excuse for unhinged gates and barn doors, yet you will here and there see props sometimes as many as eight or ten against the side of a barn.

Such farmers do not stand alone but must have props too for support and often these props give away when a financial storm comes on and there is a failure and another farmer is cursing the day in which he was born.

Lime is very cheap and whitewash brushes are not at all dear, so for a few dollars and a little work, a home can be made to look a hundred dollars better.

A horse has feelings, but some persons do not seem to realize the fact, and in a fit of anger, will shamefully abuse the faithful beast that is of so much service to him, and without which he could not get along.

The surest way by which to judge a man's success is by his stock, especially his horses. Show me a man who has poor horses and I will show you a man who has a poor pocket book. If you can count their ribs you can count his dollars. If their hair stands on end like a porcupine's, their owner's affairs will generally be found standing on end also.

A man's character can generally be ascertained by the way in which he treats dumb animals.

If every farmer in our land would buy a copy of "Black Beauty" and read it and practice it, many a horse's life would be prolonged and much suffering which they endure would be stopped.

The person who makes no improvements as he goes along through life, is the person, who, when the end of life comes, will have nothing to show that he served a life time on this earth, and will pass away unknown and unhonored.

The Signal From the Grave.

Hubert Devan, a French Canadian, has had patented an invention which he calls a "grave signal." He is now in Pittsburg for the purpose of having his signal manufactured. Devan has worked for ten years on his idea and claims to have solved the problem of saving the unfortunates who may be buried alive. His device consists of a piece of ordinary gas pipe six feet long, with a glass globe about the size of an incandescent lamp on one end. The pipe is arranged to screw into a brass plate at the head of the coffin. The pipe will extend beyond the plate and within a fraction of an inch from the head of the corpse.

Through the center of the pipe a plain, smooth stick is placed, one end of which rests on the forehead of the person in the coffin; the other end of the stick is in the glass globe, with a red cloth attached. The moment the person comes to life and moves, the stick will be forced through the pipe, and the red cloth—signal—will be displayed. The signal cannot be seen unless it is pushed up from the forehead of the person. At the same time the signal is displayed, a number of small apertures open at the base of the globe, and fresh air is forced down the pipe and into the nostrils of the supposed corpse.

When the pipe and appliances are fixed to the coffin, the grave is filled up in the usual way, leaving about two feet of pipe, with the bulb attached, protruding above ground. The inventor claims that in catalepsy a person may be dead to all intents and purposes for a period of eight days, but never for a longer time. Some one could be hired to watch for eight or ten days the graves of those who have died under suspicion of catalepsy or kindred ailments, or relatives could visit the graves daily. According to Devan, the way has been opened to do away with the haunting fear that so many people have of being buried alive.

The man who made money by selling liquor to his weak neighbor will not want to think of his business on his deathbed.

To Help a Town.

Kick.

Kick hard.

Kick at everything.

Don't pay a cent under any circumstances—advertising or otherwise—and kick continually.

Refuse to enter any combination that will be a benefit to any one but yourself.

Always speak ill of your competitor in business; kick at the merchants, school teachers, doctors, newspapers, town board and everything else.

Always buy of peddlers, if possible, and give your home merchants the go-by.

Speak of your own town as the most immoral place on earth and say a bad word for it every chance you get.

If a stranger comes to town, tell him that everything is overdone and that the town is no good on general principles. This will be a good drawing card to new business and industries.

Stop your home paper, ask your friends to do so and insist that they take some paper published elsewhere. This will give your home paper a great boom and assist the editor materially which you must avoid above everything else.

If you are in business, don't advertise. Buy a rubber stamp and use that. It may save you a few dimes and look so much nicer than if printed by an artist.

Kick because you and your friends are not permitted to run the town, and if you run it kick anyway.

The Dying Never Weep.

It is a striking fact—the dying never weep. The circle of sobbing, agonized hearts around, produces not one tear. Is it that he is insensible and stiff already in the chill of dissolution? That cannot be; for he asks for his father's hand, as if to gain strength in the mortal struggle, and leans on the breast of mother, brother, or sister, with still conscious affection. It must be because the dying have reached a point too deep for our earthly crying and weeping. They are face to face with higher and holier beings, with the Father in heaven, and his angel throng, led on by the Son himself; and what are griefs of a mourning, tears of a dying farewell—be it that they are shed by the dearest on earth—in that vision bright of immortal life and everltsting reunion.

This Preacher Was Brave.

A country minister in a certain town took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner:

"Brothers and sisters, I come to say good-bye. I don't think God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid my salary. Your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples, and 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' Brothers, I am going away to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of a penitentiary. Where I go ye cannot come; but I go to prepare a place for you, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls. Good-by."—*Ex.*

A Tribute to Women.

Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, in the course of an address on "Woman" to the Columbia college students, said:

"The adjustment of a knight's armor by his lady's hand was something more than the fashion of the day. Involved in the custom is a deep principle. A man is less than well equipped unless a woman's hand has laced his equipment. Say what you will of bravery, courage, manly independence, I tell you a man is only a half a man until he loves a true, good woman. There's a time for everything, and doing the wright thing at the wrong time often defeats the object sought.

"It would be foolhardy, may be fatal, for young men in college to be more concerned about falling in love and getting married than pursuing faithfully their studies and preparing well for the sterner duties of life, but there ts no denying "there is one in the world who feels for a man who is sad a keener pang than he feels himself, there is one to whom reflected joy is better than that which comes direct, there is one who rejoices in another's honor more than any which is one whose weakness gives strength to the strong, whose tenderness makes others bold, whose soft voice and trembling heart makes ruder natures reverent. Need I tell you, son of your mother, her name is woman?

"She is man's helpmate indeed when she is herself. Not his repose only, but his joy. Not his assistance alone, but existence also. Oh, what a shame that for any cause whatever men should forget themselves and the respect they owe to women, and by their powers reduce her to a level lower than I have described, a level every good woman may reach, a level designed for her by her maker!

"When woman sins she sins through love. Her very bloom becomes her destroyer. Seeking sinfully to please, she still sinks to please.

"Her weakness is her love of service. The errors of women spring almost always from their faith and their confidence in man. 'Love is of man's life a thing apart. 'Tis woman's whole existence.'

"Young gentlemen, be men, admirers of women. Be true to your mothers, loyal to your sisters, faithful to your sweethearts and manly in your conduct toward and treatment of any that bears the name of woman. Even to the erring woman be tender. Don't despise her. Reserve your hate for the villain that ruined her and the villains who have since abused her. Speak not slightingly of those feminine dispositions that appear to you weak, but would make you stronger did you but possess them. Let others say what they will, act as they will, you stand out like men and be tender and courteous and loyal and pure in all your relations with women.

"Nothing next to the love of your life, is more important to the true development of your character and more conducive to your permanent success than your right estimate and devoted love of a pure, good woman. Most of their faults women owe to men. For most of our virtues we men are indebted to women."

The frigate bird, the fastest of all fowl in flight, can cut the air at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

THE first carload of new wheat has arrived at St. Louis.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Is the mother's delight because it cures coughs and colds quicker than any remedy known. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

It Is Not What We Say
But What
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
Does

That Tells the Story. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Even when other preparations fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures**

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla and are gentle, mild and effective.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Pain in the Back,

Joints or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust frequent calls or retention, rheumatism.

Kidney Complaint,

Diabetes, dropsy, scanty or high colored urine.

Urinary Troubles,

Stinging sensations when voiding, distress pressure in the parts, urethral irritation, stricture.

Disordered Liver,

Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue coated, constipation, yellowish eyeballs.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free- Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL
Summer Complaints,
DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,
CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

MRS. RUTHKRANZ, 23 years' experience in midwifery, takes ladies before and during confinement; skillful treatment; confidential. Infants adopted. Female complaints. Private Ladies' Hospital, 169 East 81st Street, New York City.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION.
Piso's Cure for Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

ENGLAND'S ROYAL HEIR.

He May One Day Wear the British Crown.

DUKE OF YORK.

The Duchess of York, wife of Prince George, Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the throne of Great Britain, was safely delivered of a son at 9.55 p. m. at White Lodge, Richmond, England. Telegrams were sent at once to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and to Home Secretary Asquith, who was staying at Losely Park, with Henry White, awaiting the call to represent the Government at White Lodge. The Princess of Wales left London at once and the Prince followed her a little later. Mr. Asquith at once took the special train which had been waiting with the engine's steam up for more than a week, and within forty-five minutes he was at the house. An official was kept at the telephone almost without interruption through the day to inform the Queen of the Duchess's progress. The first news of the Prince's birth reached Her Majesty before ten o'clock, or within five minutes after the event. The National Observer, writing before the event, said that Queen Victoria would defray all of the expenses of the confinement of the Duchess of York, and that if a son were born he would immediately be made a peer, probably receiving the title of Earl of Kent.

DUCHESS OF YORK.

By the birth of a son to the Duke of York the succession to the British throne in a direct male line from the Prince of Wales is assured. The Duchess of York is the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. She is a young lady of splendid physique, who unites with an amiable disposition the great merit, in the eyes of her future subjects, that she is an Englishwoman by birth. For this reason she was to have married the late Duke of Clarence, but it has been generally understood at court that she had always preferred the Duke of York, and the Duke of York is said always to have been much in love with her, and to have lived as little in England as possible because he knew her to be destined for his brother. Failing issue to the Duke of York, the children of the Duke of Fife, who married the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, would succeed to the throne.

TAR FOR TARSNEY.

The Adjutant-General of Colorado Outraged.

Probably the most glaring outrage connected with the recent mining trouble at Cripple Creek, Col., was committed shortly after midnight a few mornings ago. Adjutant-General Tarsney, of the Colorado State National Guard, who was stopping at the Alamo Hotel, Colorado Springs, was called from his room shortly after 12 o'clock and informed that some one at Cripple Creek wished to speak to him over the telephone.

When General Tarsney appeared behind the clerk's desk to answer the alleged call he was confronted by a masked man, armed with two revolvers, who ordered the General to accompany him. The hotel clerk in the meantime had been placed under guard of one of the kidnappers.

General Tarsney called for help, but was clubbed into submission with a revolver. Suddenly several more of the kidnappers appeared and carried him to the sidewalk where two closed carriages under guard were in waiting. He was hustled into one of the carriages and driven to Austin Bluffs at the city limits. On each of the drivers' boxes sat one of the mob with a drawn revolver, who saw that the hack drivers promptly obeyed orders.

Arriving at the open prairie, at Austin Bluffs, General Tarsney was removed from the carriage, stripped, and a coat of tar and feathers was administered. The ringleaders of the kidnappers had previously ordered that the General was not to be abused. This order seems to have been obeyed after the General was subdued by clubbing at the hotel. After tar and feathering General Tarsney, the mob warned him against returning to the Springs.

The outrage, evidently perpetrated by the miners concerned in the recent strike, is attributed in some quarters to their disappointment at the attitude of the militia. As Governor Waite himself admitted, the militia were sent to the Cripple Creek fields to aid the strikers. They were expected to hamper the campaign of the deputies who were doing effective service in the defense of the operators' property.

After some clashing the militia joined forces with the deputies and the miners were driven from their stronghold on Bull Hill, and the strike ended. It is believed that they blamed the Adjutant-General for their final defeat.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

AT Washington, ex-United States Senator Bishop W. Perkin, of Kansas, expired suddenly a few days ago.

DR. J. B. PIODA, Secretary of the Swiss Legation in Rome, has been promoted to the post of Minister at Washington.

SENATOR HARRIS, of Tennessee, is said to know more about Parliamentary law than any other Senator on the Democractic side.

THE oldest ex-Governor in the United States is Alpheas Felch, of Michigan. He lives in Ann Arbor and is ninety years of age.

"SAILOR JOE" SKERRETT, who was recently promoted to the post of Rear Admiral, is said to be the best navigator in the American navy.

WILLIAM DEERING, the harvest machine manufacturer of Chicago, has given $50,000 to the Medical School of the Northwestern University.

WILLIAM HART, N. A., the well-known landscape artist, died at his residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., a few days since, in his seventy-second year.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has had suitable apparatus rigged up in the palace at Berlin and practises the movements of rowing every morning.

JAMES STOKES, of New York City, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, for his services in establishing the Y. M. C. A. in Paris.

JOHN F. ANDREWS, of Rome, N. Y., now in his ninety-first year, claims to be the oldest living ex-Congressman. He represented the Steuben District from 1837 to 1839.

THE honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago, by the University of Oxford at its commemoration festival.

HERE are the ages of four notable New York men: Roswell P. Flower, fifty-nine years; David B. Hill, fifty-one; Edward Murphy, fifty-six, and Grover Cleveland, fifty-seven.

THE Emperor of Germany has a new gala carriage that is lighted by electricity and with the harness studded with tiny lamps. The carriage is also covered with little lamps.

MR. GLADSTONE is finding a solace in the quiet and darkness necessitated by his failing sight, in translating, with the aid of an amanuensis, the odes of Horace into English verse.

SIR JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, Lord Chief Justice of England, who has just died, has been for many years one of the most prominent men in England. His father was a nephew of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

T. W. DAVIS, of the Dickinson College Prohibition Club, who was five years ago picking slate in a coal mine and could neither read nor write, won the first oratorical prize at Williamsport, Penn., a few weeks since.

IT is expected that Dr. Edward Nettleship will receive $10,000 for his operation on Mr. Gladstone's eye. Moreover, he is almost certain to become the fashionable physician of London, and it is not unlikely that he will be made a baronet.

COLUMBUS DELANO, who was sent to Congress in 1844—the year Major McKinley was born—and was Secretary of the Interior under Grant, is able, at the age of eighty-six years, to take saddle exercises on his farm near Mount Vernon, Ohio.

JOHN W. GOFF, of New York, is making so much of a reputation as counsel for the Lexow Investigating Committee that he is talked of as the probable successor of Recorder Frederick Smyth. He started out as salesman in a clothing store and obtained his education at Cooper Union between business hours.

GOVERNOR GREENHALGE, of Massachusetts, who was for several years President of the Lowell Humane Society, tried to buy a horse in Boston the other day, but was told at every place he visited that it was next to impossible to obtain an animal with an "undocked" tail. "Then," said the Governor, "I will walk."

W. C. FITTS, the Democratic nominee for Attorney-General in Alabama, and W. S. Reese, the Jeffersonian (or Kolb) nominee, are both less than thirty years of age. They were born within two days of each other, entered the State University on the same day and got their law diplomas on the same day. They are said to be personally the best of friends.

THE KEARSARGE FLAG.

Relics of the Old Warship Given Back to Uncle Sam.

The ensign and compass of the old United States frigate Kearsarge were returned to the United States Government at the Stock Exchange, New York City. The day was particularly apropos for the event, as it was just thirty years before that the Kearsarge sunk the Alabama off Cherbourg, France.

The procession marched in through the Broad street entrance at 11 o'clock, headed by Vice-President Thomas, of the Exchange; Captain Hussey, Daniel T. Worden, Fred Adams and C. W. Maury. They marched up to the President's rostrum, and Chairman Mitchell suspended business and called the brokers to order. Vice-President Thomas introduced Captain Hussey, who is a member of the Exchange and an old sea captain. Captain Hussey, in a few patriotic remarks, formally presented the relics to the Government on behalf of L. Schepp.

Captain Elmer, of the Navy Yard, who served on the Kearsarge for six years, accepted them for Uncle Sam, and made a brief address of thanks. Lieutenant Morell and a quartermaster stood by his side.

L. Schepp then made a short speech, expressing the pleasure it gave him to be the means of restoring the old flag to the Government.

The ceremonies, which occupied but twelve minutes, concluded with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. Schepp, besides being a member of the Stock Exchange, is an importer of cocoanuts and a ship owner. He has a gang of men on the Roncador Keys, who gather the cocoanuts and turtles and ship them to the Port of New York. It was while pursuing this occupation that Mr. Schepp's men recovered the ensign and compass of the Kearsarge. They were brought to New York on one of Mr. Schepp's ships, the Frederica Schepp, named after his mother.

IT is stated that there has been in the last few years a wonderful increase in the number of cotton mills in Japan. As illustrating this fact it is said that the imports of raw cotton into Japan for 1886 were 4,400,000 pounds, and have now increased to 104,000,000 pounds a year.

INFORMATION received at the State Department, Washington, from our Minister at Athens shows that in fifty-six towns 251 people were killed and 146 wounded, and 3602 houses destroyed or injured by the recent earthquakes. The value of the property destroyed was about $1,000,000.

LATER NEWS.

THERE were 10,000 men in line in the night parade of the National Saengerbund, New York City. The spectacle was magnificent. Governor Flower and Mayor Gilroy reviewed the procession.

THE Rev. Charles Warmkessel, of Mahantango Valley, Pennsylvania, committed suicide by hanging. He was of the Evangelical faith. While his body was being cut down his nephew was killed on the railroad.

MRS. LIZZIE HALLIDAY was sentenced at Monticello, N. Y., to die in the electric chair during the week beginning August 6 for the murder of her husband, Paul Halliday, and the two McQuillan women.

WOMEN in State street, Passaic, N. J., by force prevented workmen from erecting trolley poles.

AN unknown man made a fatal plunge from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Bridge.

RIOTERS in the Clearfield-Jefferson District of Pennsylvania were held in check by the arrival of State troops, and the backbone of the miners' strike was broken.

THE American Railway Union at Chicago declared a boycott upon all Pullman cars in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

WHILE Frank and Ralph Lindsay were standing under a tree at Tuscola, Ill., lightning struck it. The flash killed Frank instantly, and Ralph was severely injured. Lightning killed two men named Brummend and Hagedorn, who were asleep in the same shed at Sugartown, Wis.

PROFESSOR MENDENHALL, in charge of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has tendered his resignation to the President.

EX-CLERK CRAIG, in the Carnegie mills testified at Washington that, although Vice-Chairman Hunsicker admitted that more furnaces were needed at the mills to do Government work properly, they were not built; also that Hunsicker knew all about armor-plate frauds at the time they were committed.

JAPAN has landed an army of 19,000 men in Corea, and has occupied the capital.

SIXTY cases and fifteen deaths from cholera have occurred at Jemeppe, near Liege, Belgium.

A MINE was discovered along the line on which the Czar intended traveling to Central Russia for the army manœuvres.

JOHN KIRCHNER, a laborer, fifty-nine years old, killed his wife, Margaret, at Williamsburg, N. Y., as the result of a quarrel caused by Mrs. Kirchner objecting to his actions at the table.

CAMDEN, N. J., experienced one of the hottest and at the same time one of the saddest days in its history. With the mercury at 108 in some localities and ninety-four in the coolest part, the mortality footed up a total of nine children, whose deaths were due, directly or indirectly, to the heat, and one infant was found dead in a lot. Four of the victims were boys who sought the cool waters for a bath.

FREDERICK BAHR, forty-eight years old, a workman in the United States Rubber Works, and living in New Brunswick, N. J., killed his wife, Ida, aged thirty-eight. He fired at her three times. One bullet penetrated her brain, causing death almost instantly. He then turned the revolver and shot himself in two places, dying soon afterwards. His wife was in a delicate condition.

THE carriage of J. P. Maddox was struck by a train at a crossing in McHenry, Ky. Mrs. Lewis Maddox, of Texas, Mr. Maddox's sister-in-law, and her two children were instantly killed. Mr. Maddox died in an hour.

THREE persons were killed and several injured in a railway wreck near Chillicothe, Ohio.

AN explosion occurred in the Albion coal mine near Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorganshire, Wales. Two hundred men were underground at the time. Eighty were killed.

PEARY RELIEF PARTY.

The Departure of the Expedition for the Arctic Region.

The members of the auxiliary Peary party, who will go to North Greenland to bring back the Arctic explorer and his family associates, after their year in high latitudes, sailed from Brooklyn by the Red Cross steamer Fortia for Newfoundland. The six members of the party, under the charge of Henry G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, went aboard the vessel at Robinson's stores.

The only Brooklyn member of the party is Herbert L. Bridgman, a personal friend of Lieutenant Peary. His wife, Mrs. Helen Bartlett Bridgman, accompanies him as far as St. Johns, Newfoundland. From that point Mr. Bryant's party will proceed by the mailing steamer Falcon to Bowdoin Bay, North Greenland, where the Peary expedition passed the winter, where Mrs. Peary and some other members of the party, it is expected, will be found.

The party is equipped with snowshoes, a whaleboat, sleeping-bags, ice-axes, and other articles needed for Arctic travel and comfort, and the necessary weapons.

SUNK BY AN ICEBERG.

A Fishing Schooner and Twelve Lives Lost.

The schooner Rose, of which Henry Gosse was master, bound from Spaniards' Bay, New Foundland, to Labrador, for the summer fishery, with crews numbering fifty-five persons on board, struck an iceberg off Partridge Point in a dense fog, and sank in ten minutes. The iceberg being low and flat, forty-three persons managed to climb upon it. The other twelve, eight men, two women and two boys, sank with the vessel. The survivors consisted of twenty-seven men, nine women and seven children. But for the accessibility of the iceberg none of them would have been saved. The body of one woman was recovered.

Soon afterward the crew of the Irene, which was passing, heard their cries, and took off the castaways.

THE bridge across the Mississippi, to be built at New Orleans, La., by the Southern Pacific Railroad, is to cost $5,000,000.

Peruvian and Mexican Agriculture.

The ancient Peruvians and Mexicans must have had a wonderful amount of patient industry to carry on agriculture in the way they did. The great drawback they suffered from was the same under which we labor, viz., the weather, only their complaint was the want of rain. To provide against this, at immense trouble they erected splendid aqueducts from the high lands for the purpose of irrigation, each man being allowed a certain amount of water, which was to be used for irrigation purposes only. In many places where it was so rocky and steep that cultivation was impossible, the natives built terraces, the bottom terrace being, say, thirty feet broad, the higher only about ten feet; these terraces, in many cases, had to be supplied with earth before cultivation was possible. Another point which was strongly marked was the way in which they treated the old and infirm, all their ground having to be tilled by the others before they touched their own. They valued the "guano" of that district every bit as much as we do. The islands were strictly preserved, any one killing the birds or disturbing them in the breeding season being punished by death.—American Farmer.

Orchids Are Hardy and Cheap.

A Cleveland florist says that the popular idea that orchids are delicate plants, hard to rear and costly, is an error. There are some that can only be cultivated at considerable expense, but the majority of them are easy to raise and very hardy, so much so that it is hard to kill them. They do not require half the trouble or expense of ordinary green-house plants, and the pleasure in their culture is infinitely greater. One of their great charms is that they bloom all the year round. Fuchsias and geraniums flower for a few summer months and are practically dead for the rest of the year. But by carefully selecting a variety of orchids one can have them in bloom from January till December. The stock does not cost more than the stock of other flowers, and considering their length of life and flowering they are cheaper than any good flower in the market. Only by the most villainous abuse of the plant can you kill it. They simply won't die if given half a chance to live.—New Orleans Picayune.

Lightning Statistics From Britain.

During the seven months ending with November 1, 1893, 214 buildings were struck by lightning in England. The above included twenty-one churches and chapels, twenty-one farm houses, 114 residences of all kinds, nine hotels and public houses and but three saloons. Some may argue that the scarcity of saloons is what furnishes the wonderful difference between them and churches in the matter of lightning stroke, but when it is known that there are nearly four times as many saloons as churches in the British Isles the immunity of the former seems miraculous and very difficult of explanation.—St. Louis Republic.

New Theory of Auroral Light.

The latest theory concerning the cause of the aurora borealis has been deduced from a careful analysis of that light thrown through a spectroscope. This unique experiment clearly establishes the fact that it is caused by an electrical discharge among the particles of meteoric iron dust contained in the atmosphere.—St. Louis Republic.

MADE LIFE A BURDEN.

MISS G. F. CRAWFORD, of *Limestone, Me.*, writes: "For years I suffered monthly from periodic pains which at times were so acute as to render life a burden. I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I used seven bottles in as many months and derived so much benefit from it and the home-treatment recommended in his Treatise on Diseases of Women, that I wish every woman throughout our land, suffering in the same way, may be induced to give your medicines and treatment a fair trial." "Favorite Prescription" is a powerful, invigorating tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. For every "female complaint," it is the only remedy so sure that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't cure, you have your money back.

MISS CRAWFORD.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

NYNU—26

PATENTS A. M. LEGG & CO., 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

LYCEUM SCHOOL OF ACTING THE BERKELEY LYCEUM, NEW YORK CITY. Eleventh year begins in October. Catalogue FREE.

BOOK-KEEPING 10 cts. ONLY. Easy home study. Wonderful book positively self-instructive. 10c. mailed. Advertisements pay us, otherwise actually worth $5.00. MACNAIR PUB. CO., Detroit, Mich.

CARNOT ASSASSINATED.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE SLAIN BY AN ITALIAN.

He Was Stabbed While Riding in a Carriage at Lyons — The Murderer a Young Workman—Attempt to Lynch the Villain — The President's Career.

THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT.

M. Sadie-Carnot, the President of France, was assassinated at 9.30 p. m., while driving through the streets of Lyons. He was stabbed near the heart by a young Italian, Cesare Giovanni Santo, who would have been lynched on the spot by the enraged spectators had not mounted guards charged the mob with drawn sabres. M. Carnot died at an early hour in the morning. The murderer displayed no bravado when taken to a police station and answered questions coolly, but refused to tell his motive. A Cabinet council was summoned to consider the situation. The most intense excitement was caused everywhere in France. To describe the excitement in Paris would be almost impossible.

The President was visiting Lyons in connection with the International Exhibition. Upon his arrival a reception was tendered to him at the Prefecture, after which he visited the exhibition. After spending some time there he proceeded to the Palais de Commerce, where a banquet was given in his honor. At 9.25 o'clock he started for the theatre, where a gala performance was to be given because of his presence in the city.

Several carriages were in the procession, the first one being occupied by the President. M. Carnot's carriage was driven slowly along in front of the Palais de Commerce, and then turned into Rue de la Republique, still following the facade of the palace. When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people who were loudly cheering, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the President's landau.

Just at this moment M. Carnot was waving his right hand and saluting with his hat in his left, in response to the cheering crowd. The people close to the carriage saw that the man on the step had a knife in his hand. The blade flashed brightly in the glare of the electric lights as the assassin's arm descended. President Carnot was seen to fall back in his seat, his face deathly pale.

M. Rivaud, Prefect of Lyons, who was seated beside M. Carnot, immediately struck the assassin a blow full in the face and knocked him from the step. Instantly cries of

"The President has been assassinated!"

"Lynch the assassin!" were heard on every side, and the crowd in the vicinity of the carriage swelled to enormous proportions, every member of it seemingly intent upon killing the assassin. He was grasped by a dozen hands, and his life would have then and there paid the forfeit of his crime had it not been for several sergeants de ville, who seized him and attempted to draw him away.

This was found to be impossible, as the infuriated populace were determined to lynch the man, and the efforts of the sergeants availed nothing beyond saving him from instant death. Blows were rained on his face and head over the shoulders of the police, who had by this time received reinforcements. At last the police succeeded in driving the howling mob back a foot or so, but to get the captive through the crowd was a physical impossibility.

News of the attempted murder had spread with lightning-like rapidity, and mounted guards were sent to the aid of the struggling policemen. With drawn sabres the guards rode down into the swirling crowd, heedless of whom their horses trampled. The crowd slowly gave way, and at last the centre of the mob was reached. Then a cordon was formed around the ten almost exhausted policemen and their captive, and the march to the station began. Even thus surrounded, the prisoner was not safe, for men in the crowd made frantic endeavors to reach him. The guards repelled these attacks with the flat of their swords, at the same time keeping watchful eyes upon the crowd to prevent the prisoner from being shot. Maledictions were hurled upon the assassin, and never before has such a wild indignation against a human being been seen in Lyons.

In the meantime physicians were hastily summoned to attend the President, who almost immediately had been conveyed to the Prefecture. After examining the wound all the physicians in attendance agreed that an operation was necessary, whereupon Dr. Ollier immediately probed the wound. While this was being done M. Carnot came to his senses and said feebly, but distinctly:

"How you are hurting me."

The doctors, however, continued to attend the wound, the outward bleeding of which had stopped. Shortly after midnight the Archbishop of Lyons was summoned to the bedside of the dying President to administer the last rights of the Church. He was in the room but a short time when he emerged and retired to an adjoining room. Here he remained until 12.30, when he was again summoned to the President's room, where he administered to him the sacrament. M. Carnot remained conscious to the last. He realized that his life was rapidly ebbing, and twice he said: "Where are my friends."

Doctor Poncet leaned over the bed on which the President was lying and said to him:

"Your friends are here, Monsieur le President."

M. Carnot replied "I am grateful for their presence," and in less than a minute he gasped for breath, there was a convulsive shuddering of his body, and the President of France was dead.

The announcement of the assassination caused a great sensation at the Grand Theter, which was filled to the walls with the elite of Lyons. All were waiting with impatience the arrival of the President, and all were unable to understand the delay. Suddenly a man entered the theater, crying at the top of his voice

"The President has been assassinated."

The most intense excitement followed this abrupt announcement. Women screamed and several fainted. Many men, without waiting to secure their hats, ran out of the building in order to confirm the news.

Suddenly through the throng sped a landau conveying Adrien Dupuy, a brother of Prime Minister Dupuy, Deputy Chaudey and Prefect Rivaud, the crowd falling away before it as it dashed into the Rue de la Republique, preceded by four mounted gendarmes. The crowd, thinking now that the report of the assassination was untrue, and that the President was in the carriage, shouted "Vive Carnot! Vive la Republique." The carriage was stopped and M. Chaudey and Rivaud in tremulous tones said:

"Don't shout, the President has been the victim of an outrage."

The cheers were instantly turned to imprecations and many and loud were the cries for vengeance.

The landau proceeded to the theatre, where M. Rivaud and Chaudey went to the President's box. As soon as they were seen the whole audience rose and, amid profound silence, M. Rivaud said, in a voice broken with sobs:

"The President has just been assassinated!"

This announcement was received with a terrible explosion of fury as the audience, when the first report of the assassination was received, had, though greatly excited, generally discredited it. When silence was in a measure restored M. Rivaud continued:

"In the Rue de la Republique a miscreant, under the pretext of presenting a petition, stabbed M. Carnot with a dagger!"

M. Rivaud was again interrupted with shouts of "Death to the murderer!" "Revenge!" "Revenge!" The audience then left the building.

A later dispatch says: Immediately after the President was stabbed, the horses attached to his carriage were started on a gallop for the Prefecture. The President lay limp in the carriage. His eyes were closed and he was apparently lifeless. His clothes had been loosened, so that the red sash of the Legion of Honor was displayed. On his left side near the waist a wet red spot told the whole story of his wound. He was lifted with the greatest care from the carriage and was carried to his room on the first floor. There he was laid on the bed in which he had slept the night before, and Dr. Gailleton, the Mayor of the city, examined the wound. The city illuminations were immediately quenched and all festivity was stopped.

The young assassin's full name was given by him at the police station as Cesare Giovanni Santo. He is nearly twenty-two years old, has a very small mustache, and wore a light brown suit, with a peaked cap of the same color. On his way to the station he held his head down and glanced continually right and left, as if looking for some possible means of escape.

Upon being interrogated he gave his name, but professed to know too little of the language to say much more. His inability to speak much French is rather peculiar, as he has lived in Cette for the last six months and is believed to have been considerably longer in the country.

The French Government stopped all telegraphic dispatches from Paris concerning the assassination. Most of the matter, therefore, that was sent to America was telephoned to London, to be cabled thence.

Mme. Carnot, accompanied by her two daughters, left Paris at 1 o'clock for Lyons. The news of the assassination of her husband was broken to her as tenderly as possible. She was almost prostrated with grief, but gave orders for preparations to be at once made to convey her to Lyons.

An official note was immediately issued calling upon the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to assemble in Congress at Versailles, for the purpose of electing a new President. The French Constitution requires that in the event of the Presidency becoming vacant by death or otherwise, the Chambers must meet within three days of the time the vacancy occurs. In the mean time the Ministry directs the public business.

The first bulletins of the assassination of the President of the French Republic were received in Washington shortly before 6 p. m., and ran through the community like an electric shock. The White House was called up, and, through Private Secretary Thurber the news was sent to President Cleveland. He expressed his horror and detestation of the crime, and intimated that, through the proper channels, expression would be given to his sympathy with the great friendly republic thus deprived of its head.

Carnot's Career.

M. Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, the fourth President of the third French Republic, was universally beloved by his people. He was a grandson of that Lazare Carnot, who, politically speaking, created Napoleon Bonaparte. His father, Hippolyte Carnot, was a Senator of France. Sadi Carnot first saw the light of day in the town of Limoges, in the year 1837. Showing in his childhood an aptitude for mathematics, his father sent him at the proper age to the School of Mines to study engineering, from whence he was graduated with high honors. Pursuing a professional career with brilliancy, the Franco-Prussian war found him a State Engineer, and one of the foremost in France. He organized the defenses of Normandy with great skill, and was then made Prefect of the Lower Sene. At the close of the war, the Cote d'Or returned him as Deputy. He joined the Left Center ranks and then drifted to the Opportunist side. He was elected Secretary of the Chamber and was appointed Under Secretary of Public Work in M. Ferry's Cabinet. He held this portfolio until 1882, when he was made Minister of Finance under M. M. Brisson, a post to which he was reappointed January 7, 1886, in the De Freycinet Cabinet. A year after his enforced resignation, December, 1886, under the Goblet Ministry, there was much perplexity concerning a successor for M. Grevy. When the names of all others had been canvassed and rejected, that of M. Sadi Carnot was proposed. His integrity in the days when few men withstood temptation from the Elysee, and his sterling worth were remembered and recognized. On December 3, 1887, the Chamber of Deputies elected him President of the Republic. Since then his careful hand has safely steered the French ship of state through many dangerous passages. M. Carnot took frequent occasion of showing his friendly feelings toward America, and was invariably courteous, and more, in his reception of American visitors. He always traveled with somewhat of a bodyguard, but this was not more than a matter of form. He was the last man for whom any apprehensions of personal safety would be entertained. It is difficult to predict the immediate outcome of the assassination of President Carnot, but as the explosion of Vaillant's bomb in the Chamber of Deputies last year wonderfully strengthened the hands of the Casimir-Perrier Ministry, so may the blood-stained knife of Santo strengthen Republican France and rally around a strong, patriotic government all that is good and law-abiding in France. The late President of France was Grand Master of the Legion of Honor, as Chief of the State, and had also been honored with a number of foreign decorations, including the Russian Cross of St. Andrew, bestowed upon him by the Czar in 1891. A President of France is elected for seven years by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly or Electoral Congress. President Carnot came into power on January 1, 1888, and would, in the natural order of things, have retired on January 1, 1895.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

133D DAY.—The last two schedules of the Tariff bill proper were passed. During the discussion Mr. Hill, of New York, moved to place coal on the free list. It was defeated, only seven votes being cast for it.

134TH DAY.—Rapid progress was made with the free list of the Tariff bill, twenty pages being disposed of. The Finance Committee sustained its first defeat. It came at the close of the day's session, when there were more absentees on the Democratic side of the chamber than was consistent with assured victory on that side. The subject of it was quicksilver, which the committee had placed on the free list. On motion of Mr. Perkins, it was placed on the dutiable list at seven cents a pound.

135TH DAY.—Mr. Jones moved that twenty six paragraphs of the Tariff measure as reported from the Finance Committee be eliminated, and in the absence of objections this was agreed to. These twenty-six paragraphs comprise the so-called administrative features of the Gorman compromise.——Consideration of the free list was finished.——Mr. Allison introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Government of Great Britain providing that for a period of twenty-five years all differences or disputes between the Governments of the two countries that cannot be adjusted by diplomatic means shall be referred to arbitration.

136TH DAY.—The income tax section of the Tariff bill was taken up, and Messrs. Hill, Higgins and Hoar spoke against it. The Senate voted to limit the operation of the tax to the first day of January, 1900. A graduated income tax was rejected.——Just before adjournment the reports of the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee were presented. Mr Hill objected to their reception.

137TH DAY.—The bill appropriating $40,000 for investigations and tests of American timber by the forestry division of the Agricultural Department was passed; also Senate bill making the first Monday in September of every year (Labor Day) a legal holiday.——At 10.30 o'clock the Tariff bill was taken up, the question being on the income tax sections. An argument in favor of the principle of an income tax was made by Mr. Kyle. Mr. Vest, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented a substitute for the amendments heretofore offered in relation to mutual insurance and benefit associations. Also an amendment reducing the exemption from $4000 to $3000 a year. Also an amendment for the reduction in the assessment of banks, railroads and other corporations of the "actual operating expenses, interest on bonded debt and losses." The measure was then discussed by Messrs. Hill, Sherman, Aldrich and Hale.

The House.

153D DAY.—Consideration of the Hatch Anti-Options bill was begun.——The House passed the joint resolution to extend the appropriations of the year ending June 30 until the appropriation bills for the coming year are passed.

154TH DAY.—The Secretary of the Interior was directed to sell at public auction 100,000 acres of pine land in the Chippewa Reservation, Minn., and to surrender to the city of Newport, Ky., for park purposes, the old site of the Newport Barracks.——The day was chiefly spent in general debate on the Hatch Anti-Option bill, speeches against it being delivered by Messrs. Coombs and Aldrich, and a speech in its favor by Mr. Sibley.

155TH DAY.—The debate on the Hatch Anti-Option bill was continued all day.

156TH DAY.—An agreement was reached to close debate on the Anti-Options bill at once. Discussion of the measure lasted all day.

157TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp was still unable to come up to the Capitol, and when the House met Representative Bailey again took the Chair.——Favorable reports were made on bills to establish a National park on the battlefield of Shiloh, and to increase the pensions of survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and their widows.——The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Hatch Anti-Option bill, two hours being reserved for amendments and discussion under the five-minutes' rule, and one hour for the author of the bill in which to close debate. An amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich to include flour in the list of articles that may not be dealt in under the bill was agreed to—98 to 33. An amendment offered by Mr. Cox was agreed to—107 to 21—excepting from the operations of the bill sales for future delivery by the owner of the property, or by an agent of the owners, with a proviso added, on motion of Mr. Lacey, that where delivery of goods sold was prevented by failure of transportation or other fault of the carrier the penalty of the bill shall not apply. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill. It was announced as yeas, 150; nays, 87; present and not voting, 1. Mr. Sayers moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. Agreed to, and Mr. Bynum took the chair. After a brief explanation of the bill by Mr. Sayers, the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.——At the night session the House, in Committee of the Whole, considered fifteen private pension bills and, at 10.30, adjourned.

FAIR EDIFICE GONE.

The Delaware Building Towed Away on the Lake.

The Delaware Building at the World Fair Grounds, Chicago, has been moved to Wolf Lake, Ind., where it is used as a club house. It has purchased by the Wolf Lake Hunting and Fishing Club. It was placed on rollers and moved down to the lake shore at Jackson Park, where large scows were anchored to receive it.

By means of great skids the building was rolled down on the scows. It was then firmly lashed in place, and two tugs towed the pride of Delaware to its destination, twelve miles away.

DEER are very plentiful about Greenville, Me., hardly a day passing without from one to a dozen being seen on some of the farms near the village. A large moose got into a wire fence within half a mile of the Greenville postoffice a few days ago. He pulled up four posts and drew every staple from one post, leaving the barbs of the wire covered with hide and the ground covered with bunches of hair.

THE Cherokees, who are getting their money divided to them at Tallequah, Indian Territory, all want to buy guns and rifles, and the demand has exhausted the available supply.

A COLONIZATION company proposes to settle between 400 and 500 families on the Big Horn River, near the mouth of Fifteen Mile Creek, Wyoming, this summer.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Origin of the Diamond.

As usual upon disputed points, speculation has been busy about the origin of the diamond, and a large number of theories, all more or less probable, have been propounded to set the matter at rest. The two most reasonable expositions are, perhaps, the explanations put forward by M. Parrot and Baron Liebig. The former scientist, who has laboriously investigated the perplexing subject, is of the opinion that the diamond arises from the operation of violent volcanic heat on small particles of carbon contained in the rock, or on a substance composed of a large proportion of carbon and a smaller quantity of hydrogen. By this theory, as he conceives, we are best able to account for the cracks and flaws so often noticed in the gem, and the frequent occurrence of included particles of black carbonaceous matter.

Baron Liebig, on the other hand, claims the credit of offering a simple explanation of the probable process which actually takes place in the formation of the diamond. His contention is that science can point to no process capable of accounting for the origin and production of diamonds, except the powers of decay. If we suppose decay to proceed in a liquid containing carbon and hydrogen, then a compound with still more carbon must be formed; and if the compound thus formed were itself to undergo further decay, the final result, says this eminent authority, must be the separation of carbon in a crystalline form.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The London Standard says that there is no foundation for the report that if the operation on his eyes be successful Mr. Gladstone will re-enter public life. All the furniture from his official residence in Downing street has been removed to his home in Chester.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

HAWAII FOR 12c.! ONE CHANCE ONLY!

These Photographs are very scarce and could not be bought elsewhere less than $1 each.

A Charming History and Magnificent Gallery of Views

PRACTICALLY GIVEN AWAY!

This Delightful new History of Hawaii by Hon. John L. Stevens and Prof. W. B. Oleson just out is most highly endorsed by Senators Sherman, Hoar, Frye, Hon. C. A. Boutelle, Chauncey M. Depew, Rev. John C. Vincent, D. D., Prof. David Swing, etc.

IT CONTAINS LARGE PHOTO-PORTRAITS OF

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.....Lily of Heaven.
PRINCESS RUTH.....Last of the Kamehamehas.
HON. SANFORD B. DOLE.....President of the Provisional Gov't.
HON. JOHN L. STEVENS.....Ex-Minister to Hawaii.
CAPT. GILBERT C. WILTSE.....Commander of the "Boston."
KING IN FEATHERED ROBE.....Grandest Royal Attire.
PRINCE DOOMED TO DEATH.....Historical Scene.
HULA DANCING GIRLS.....Style of the Olden Times.
GROUP OF KANAKA LADIES.....Bedecked with Flowers.
SCENE OF CAPT. COOK'S DEATH...Showing His Monument.
KAMEHAMEHA COLLEGE.....Cost nearly a Million Dollars.
NUUANU AVENUE.....The Eden of Honolulu.
NATIVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.....Built by Kamehameha, 3d.

For special and peculiar reasons the publishers will mail direct, this Authentic History, Superbly Illustrated with Portraits and Views that could not be bought elsewhere for less than $12.00, on receipt of only 12 cents, barely to cover cost of wrapping and postage. Stamps acceptable. This offer is good for ten days. Address HUBBARD PUBLISHING CO., 406 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LOVELL Diamond Cycles

ARE THE BEST MADE.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
HIGH GRADE IN EVERY RESPECT.
THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE.

WHAT IS IT?

WHY: THE WONDER OF THE AGE. CALL AND SEE IT.

GIRAFFE.

Send for our Special Bargain List of second-hand and shop-worn Wheels. We have got just what you want.

CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL. AGENTS WANTED.

HIGH GRADE BICYCLE FOR $43.75 We have a limited number of our past season's wheels of standard make and high grade quality, which we are closing out at the above low price. A rare chance to get a first-class durable wheel at a bargain. They are full size gents' wheels, ball bearing and fitted with pneumatic tires. Send $5 to guarantee express charges, and we will ship C. O. D. $43.75, with the privilege of examination, if desired. Apply to our agents or direct to us.

OUR SPORTING GOODS LINE IS UNEXCELLED.

Send ten cents (the actual cost of mailing) in stamps or money for large illustrated four hundred page catalogue, containing all kinds of Sporting Goods and hundreds of other articles.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,
131 Broad St. and 147 Washington St., BOSTON.

"Where Dirt Gathers, Waste Rules."
Great Saving Results From the Use of
SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to call of chairman, H. E. Butz, esq., the Republican county convention convened at 10.15 o'clock in Opera House, Huntingdon, yesterday.

B. F. Ripple, of Rockhill, was elected chairman by acclamation. H. A. Thompson was chosen clerk, and Frank Mattern, Itimer Edmiston and I. N. Swope secretaries.

On motion of J. M. Steese, esq., a committee of five was appointed on resolutions as follows: J. M. Steese, G. G. Hutchinson, G. B. Orlady, M. L. Shaffner and James H. Harper.

John Mattern, esq., moved that Hon. Thad. M. Mahon be nominated for congress by acclamation with privilege of selecting his own conferees.

Geo. B. Orlady, esq., moved that K. Allen Lovell, esq., be named by acclamation as the judical nominee of this county with authority to select his own confeerees. J. E. Wilson, of Jackson, objected on the ground that some delegates were instructed to vote for John G. Love, esq., of Bellefonte. The chair sustained the objection and a roll call was ordered resulting as follows:

Lovell	122½
Love	20½

On motion of G. G. Hutchinson, a supporter of Mr. Love, the nomination of Mr. Lovell was made unanimous.

Convention adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on resolutions made its report as follows:

The Republicans of Huntingdon county in convention assembled reaffirm their devotion to their unchanged party principles and pledge to every candidate this day nominated zealous personal support.

In calling attention to the broken faith of the Democratic party, the total abandonment of their party principles, ths reckless disregard of duty in sacrifice of national honor, the admitted incapacity to properly legislate for the nation as a whole, the malevolence shown to northern industries and northern soldiery, the selfish legislation in the interests of the south, the Republicans of this state are again admonished that the further continuance in power of the Rebel brigadier and his northern ally is a continuous menace to the principles of our form of government and the teachings of our party.

The party at large is especially congratulated upon the selection of candidates for the several offices submitted to the voters of this state and the happy union of pure men and beneficent doctrines for the advancement of every citizen, the relief of the toiler, in assuring honest pay for faithful labor; the protection to the home and its occupant, the respect of old glory at home and abroad, the evening of burdens to all alike and respect for and obedience to law by every member of the community to the end that the greatest good to the greatest number may be assured to all.

On motion of G. B. Orlady, esq., report of committee was adopted as the sense of the convention.

The following changes in the rules were proposed by H. H. Waite, esq., and being approved by the convention will be voted upon at the next primaries:

AMENDMENT TO RULE 7.

Resolved, That Rule No. 7 of the party rules shall be amended by striking out the words "and those having the second highest number of votes as second choice," the words "Or second highest" and the words "as second choice" and making the Rule to read as follows: "At every primary election the selection of delegates to a county convention, in every election district in this county, the vote shall be by ballot, and in addition to voting for as many persons for delegates as the district is entitled to under the last apportionment, each elector casting a ballot may vote for as many candidates for each of the offices as are to be nominated for said office by the county convention. The candidate or candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall thereby be instructed for that office as first choice of the district. In case of a tie vote on any candidates for the same office at any primary election, such tie votes being the highest vote cast for said office, the vote of the district shall be equally divided between such candidates in convention, and after the name of either is dropped the delegates shall vote for the other.

AMENDMENT TO RULE 17.

Resolved, That Rule No. 17 of the party rules shall be amended as follows. Striking out the words "Except that after the third ballot if three or more candidates are before the convention a delegate shall not be bound to vote for the second choice of his district if such is the lowest candidate on the list," and making the said Rule to read as follows: The delegates from the several districts shall be bound by their instructions and shall vote as instructed while the candidate instructed for remains before the convention.

Nominations being in order P. M. Lytle, T. O. Milliken, John S. Bare, J. Nevin Knode and Dr. Z. B. Taylor were named as legislative candidates. Hon. P. M. Lytle was nominated on first ballot and no objections being made the chair ruled that second and third ballots would be taken for granted as resulting as did the first. The result of the ballots was as follows:

	1	4	5
Lytle	120⅔		
Milliken	53⅓	54	72
Bare	53	59	71
Knode	37⅔	29	
Taylor	22		

The nomination of Hon. P. M. Lytle and T. O. Milliken was made unanimous. Each appeared before the convention and briefly expressed their appreciation of the honor. Capt. Bare also appeared before the convention and tendered his services to help roll up tremenduous majorities for his successful rivals.

CORONER.

On motion of G. G. Hutchinson Gilbert Greenburg was nominated for coroner by acclamation.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

H. C. Crownover, D. P. Stewart, A. B. Dean and Robert Conrad were named. Only one ballot was necessary to a choice resulting as follows:

Crownover	79½
Stewart	29½
Dean	6
Conrad	29

On motion of D. P. Stewart, Mr. Crownover's nomination was made unanimous.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

W. B. Zeigler, A. B. Wagner and J. A. Parsons were named. One ballot was necessary to a choice resulting as follows:

Zeigler	83
Wagner	49½
Parsons	8½

Mr. Zeigler entertained the convention with a few remarks.

On motion of G. G. Hutchinson, chairman Butz and secretary Spyker were extended a vote of thanks for having the arrangements for the convention so well perfected.

BEAVERTOWN.

There will be a Chiidren's day service held at the Bethel next Sunday, July 1st.

Charley Reitzell, infant son of David Cresswell, took a tumble last week, spraining his arm.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cook were blessed with nearly a dozen visitors on Sunday. They hailed from Broad Top.

Horace H., son of Whitney Taylor, died last Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, of inflammatory rheumatism. This is a severe blow to the parents, it being but a little more than a year ago since their only daughter left to join the blood washed throng. The following resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, at Beavertown, of which he was a member:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our dear, Heavenly Father in His unerring providence and infinite wisdom to take from our number our dear young friend, Horace H. Taylor, associate member of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

WHEREAS, The Society of Christian Endeavor has lost a youth of promising usefulness and noble talents and while we sadly deplore his early demise, yet we recognize that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord, and hope that our loss is his eternal gain; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as a Society, strive more earnestly, with God's help, to live out in our lives the good in the cause we have espoused and the approval of our own love to the great author of all good, render our labor more efficient for the salvation of our fellowmen.

Resolved, That we, as a Society, take this method to express heartfelt sorrow at the taking away of this young life, and to convey to the stricken family our warmest sympathies in their sad bereavement, and to commend them to the grace of Him who can bind up the broken hearted and comfort those who mourn.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and the editor of the MAPLETON ITEM, I. N. Swope, for publication and that the secretary of the Endeavor record the same on the minute book.

REV. C. F. REITZELL, President. WM. MCCLAIN, Secretary.

CASSVILLE.

99 degrees in the shade.

Mrs. Lynn Houck has been ill for more than a week, but is slightly better.

Miss Blanche Stine is visiting friends and attending commencement exercises at Bloomfield.

John Adams, son of Rev. F. Adams, is visiting friends in Cassville. He has been at Dickinson Seminary and is now a Senior. We predict for him distinction and honor in life.

A number of our people attended the reopening of the M. E. church at Calvin and speak highly of the handsome edifice with its tasteful interior. The sermons by Revs. Wallace and Hart were of interest and power. Pastor Stine feels that he has a strong, loyal, godly constituency back of him and the outlook for Methodism was never better in Trough Creek valley.

The spelling bee given by the Epworth reading circle was an enjoyable affair. Miss Minnie C. Shuman was the successful candidate for first prize. The "boobies" were then blindfolded and made to hunt the smallest prizes, causing much laughter and fun. Vocal and instrumental music, with light refreshments, made a delightful evening. Such evenings are of great benefit by showing that Christians are not debarred from jolly times, as some think.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

The undersigned, agent for the heirs of David Stever, late of Cass township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, adjoining Cassville borough, on

Saturday, June 30, 1894,

commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the following valuable real estate: The MANSION FARM of said deceased, containing 84 ACRES, more or less, in a good state of cultivation, and has thereon a good frame HOUSE and BARN, good water and excellent fruit.

Also, a TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, containing about 30 ACRES.

The above is one of the most desirable farms in Trough Creek valley.

TERMS:—One-third on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser. JOHN M. STEVER.

Agent for heirs of David Stever, dec'd.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, for year ending June, 1894.

DR.

State appropriation, year ending June, 1893		$ 772 80
Balance on hand from last year		460 19
From collector, including taxes of all kinds		454 16
Outstanding order in hands of W. C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A		200 00

CR.

Building and furnishing house	484 80	
Teachers' wages	1175 75	
School Text Books	84 30	
Supplies	24 59	
Fuel and contingencies	52 90	
Collectors' fees	17 00	
Treasurer's fees	36 79	
	1876 13	1887 15
		1876 13
		11 02
Amt. of outstanding orders	507 33	
Liabilities in excess of resources		496 31
Estimate value of school grounds and buildings		3500 00

TERM REPORT.

Whole number of schools	4
Average number of months taught	7
No. of male teachers employed	3
" female " "	1
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$42 98
Average salary of female teachers per month	35 00
No. of male scholars attending all the schools	78
No. of female scholars attending all the schools	69
Whole number in attendance	147
Average daily attendance	125
" per cent. of attendance	91
Cost of each pupil per month	1 30
No. of mills levied for school purposes	5
Amt. levied for school purposes	507 76

A. M. PARKER, President.

T. M. LOGAN, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate		504 64
" 5 per cent. added on 62.69.		3 12

CR.

By Treas. receipts	454 16	
" 5 per cent. off $291.08	14 55	
" exonerations	22 05	
" 3 per cent. for collecting 276.53	8 30	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $173.81	8 70	
	507 76	507 76

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

Amt. in hands of Treasurer at last settlement		460 19
State appropriation		772 80
Amt. received from collector		454 16
" cash. received from W.C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A		200 00

CR.

By amt. vouchers	1839 34	
" Treas. commission	36 79	
	1876 13	1887 15
		1876 13
Bal. in Treas		11 02
Outstanding orders	$213 62	

A. B. GILEAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linolium, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by sending away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come in and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division t.,
Mount Union,
Penn'a.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G. W. FISHER, 477 Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 27, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Misses' hats of surah and lace at cost, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Misses' and children's gauze hats very cheap at Mrs. Evans'.

—Lace and lawn baby bonnets at reduced prices at Mrs. Evans'.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—W. E. Faulkender, Esq., and John E. Giffin, of Saltillo, tarried briefly with us while in town on Monday.

—Lyman Pincin and wife, of McVeytown, were guests of James Montgomery's family on Sunday.

—Rev. B. H. Hart, West Huntingdon's popular divine, was the guest of Rev. F. W. Curry on Monday.

—The machinery for the new roller mill arrived last week and is to be in shape for business by July 1st.

—Joseph H. Dell, of Lewistown, spent a portion of last week with parents and friends in Hare's valley.

—County treasurer George M. Green, wife and grand-son, were guests of Bruce Yocum and wife last week.

—William Hanawalt and family, of Altoona, visited among friends in and about Mapleton during the past week.

—Miss Rachel Brown, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, was a guest of George Godard and wife during the past week.

—Mrs. B. F. Godard, of Huntingdon, spent a couple days of last week among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—George W. Wright, J. G. Dell and I. N. Swope represented this borough in the Republican county convention at Huntingdon yesterday.

—Mrs. Lizzie Hicks and son, Miss Maggie Yocum and Porter Craig, of Huntingdon, were visiting among friends in this vicinity last Sunduy.

—The ladies aid society of the U. B. church will hold a festival in McConahy's hall Saturday, July 14th. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—Three of Mapleton's fishermen spent a couple days of last week angling for trout in the lower end of the county. Their catch wasn't great.

—James Montgomery is making very good progress in removing the old bridge from the water. One span is out and work on the other is progressing rapidly.

—A plate for which no owner has been found was left in McConahy's hall at the time of the festival held May 30th. Owner may receive same by calling at this office.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath: Sunday school 9 A. M., preaching services 10.15 A. M., subject, "A Hard Way;" Junior League 3.30 P. M., Senior league 6.30 P. M.

—R. H. Vandevander, of Bellwood, was circulating in this community last Sunday. "Bob" was formerly a resident of this neighborhood and his old time friends greeted him cordially.

—Some of the members of Co. A, N. G. P., now on duty at Punxsutawney, who are home on furlough, inform us that the probabilities are that the guard will not be permitted to return home for at least a month.

—A son of John M. Quarry, of Smith valley, had one of his legs broken last week by falling from a tree. The fracture was reduced by Dr. J. G. Spangler and the lad is getting along as well as could be expected.

—Dr. Z. B. Taylor will be represented in Mapleton by A. L. Puckey on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 2, 3 and 4, when all dental work entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. A. L. PUCKEY.

—E. Guy Rex, who has been attending the spring term of the Millersville state normal school, returned home last Saturday evening. He was accompanied by W. A. Parsons, of Neff's Mills, one of Huntingdon county's successful teachers.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company announces that on and after June 25, 1894, all express trains, including the Pennsylvania Limited, will stop at Cresson. The Mountain House will be open on that day. Commencing the same day observation cars will be attached to the Pacific express west and the Day express east for the trip over the mountain.

—Florist Winters, of the Pennsylvania railroad conservatories, last Saturday placed the flowers in the company's plot at the station. There are some new varieties of foliage plants among them and the plot begins to assume the beautiful.

—The Mapleton cornet band will dispose of a fine ring at their festival to be held next Wednesday by contest. The contestants are Miss Emma Hooper and Miss Mattie Hamel. The ring will be awarded to the one securing the most money. The band solicits a liberal patronage, as they are in need of money for rent and other current expenses.

—Prof. D. B. Showalter, formerly of Dudley, this county, closed a very successful term of school at Bastrop, Louisiana, on the 21st ult. and on the 14th inst. entered upon the duties of a professorship in the Calasieu, Louisiana, Normal school. The educational journals and newspapers of that state speak of his work in highly complimentary terms. We are pleased to learn of his success.

—The school board Monday night decided to lay a six mill tax for school purposes and to fix salary of teachers for the ensuing term as follows: No. 1, $30; No. 2, $35; No. 3, $35, and No. 4, $40. The schools will open Monday, September 10th, for a seven months' term, and all legal holidays and a vacation commencing at the close of school Friday evening, December 21, 1894, and ending Monday morning, January 7, 1895, will be observed.

—The commencement exercises at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary were held last week. A class of twenty, every member of which is a christian; were graduated. The contests, reunions and other exercises were quite interesting. It is a pleasure to note that among the honored ones were some students from the Juniata valley. The first classical honor of the graduating class was given to George Washington Rosenberry, of Atkinson's Mills. Miss Eleanor Steel Barkle, of Orbisonia, was the successful competitor for the Miss May T. Stuart prize for excellence in instrumental music. The alumni reunion and banquet were pleasant occasions long to be remembernd by those present. To parents and guardians looking for a first grade institution to which to send their children or wards we cheerfully recommend Williamsport Dickinson Seminary as a school where pupils are continually under good christian influences.

—*Godey's Magazine* for June is beautiful in illustration and brilliant in contents. The Baroness Althea Salvador, lady in waiting upon the queen of Holland, contributes a most interesting article on the Paris Salon of 1894 with many illustrations of the artists and their works. The serial is a story of Munich life called Chance, by Leon Mead, and Frederick W. Seward continues the recollections of his father in Seward's West India Cruise. All these are profusely illustrated. The short stories are by John Habberton, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Edgar Fawcett, Albert Hardy, Julia Magruder and William A. Ayres. S. Parks Cadman has an essay, Harry Edward Miller a sketch and the poems are by Frank Dempster Sherman, Martha McCulloch Williams, Arthur Chamberlain, Edward Stratton, Emma J. Gompf, Norma Muir and Coggshall Macy. All the departments are excellent, the famous Godey fashions appearing this month under the taking title of The Passing Show.

Fourth-of-July Number of the N. Y. Ledger.

The Fourth of July special holiday number of the New York Ledger is a publication of unrivaled beauty and interest. The cover has a beautiful girl waving an American flag from a window as a decoration. The contents of this nnmber of the Ledger make a strong appeal to patriotic Americans. "Our National Birthday" and "Bunker Hill" are the subjects of special editorial articles. "Johnny's Fourth of July" is an amusing poetical effusion dedicated to the spirit of Young America intent on celebrating the holiday. This number of the Ledger contains the first chapters of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's famous novel, "The Widows of Widowville," which will be read with delight by old and young readers. Mr. Fay S. Rathbun's new story, entitled, "Suspected," and Mr. Seward W. Hopkins' story, "The Two Gentlemen of Hawaii," are continued from previous numbers, and are both strong original American novels. The Ledger is now an illustrated paper of the first class, and with its various departments of science, correspondence, woman's world, miscellany and children's stories forms the best family paper published in America.

A Destructive Storm.

A dispatch from Huntingdon to the Altoona *Tribune* dated June 24 says:

"The damage done by the wind and rain storm in Shavers' Creek valley last night is said to have been very great. Whole orchards were destroyed, and many farmers will lose fields of wheat that were about ready to harvest. In Petersburg it will require several thousand dollars to repair the damage to property. The steeple on the Methodist Episcopal church as low as the second story was blown down, as was also a portion of the roof on the same building. A considerable portion of the roof on the Presbyterian church was carried away from its fastenings and hurled against the residence of Mr. S. K. Wharton, with the result that the latter building was badly damaged. The covered county bridge just outside the limits of Petersburg was among the structures destroyed. It was broken in two and blown off the abutments into the stream.

It is generally believed that the damage in the upper end of the valley is very great, but as yet nothing has been heard from that section.

A Summer Vacation Suggestion.

July 17th and August 21st are the dates selected for a series of personally conducted tours to the North under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson are among the many attractive places to be visited. This section is unquestionably the finest summer touring grounds in eastern United States and abounds in the most interesting and charming of scenery.

A rate of $97.50 applies from Pittsburg, $90.00 from Harrisburg, and correspondingly low rates from other points. These rates include every item of necessary expense during the entire time of fourteen days spent on the trips and is remarkably low considering the large territory covered and the luxurious entertainment afforded at the different places.

For detailed information address Tourist Agent, Philadelphia, or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 110 5th Avenue, Pittsburg.

Freaks of the Lightning.

During the heavy electric storm of Saturday, June 16, a remarkable chapter of events occurred at a house owned by Miss Huff and located on the Dry Gap road. The family of the tenant was away, but the tenant himself was at home and was seated at the table eating his supper when the house was struck by lightning. So far as damage to the structure was concerned the insurance adjusters placed it at $25, but the manner in which the contents of the various rooms were thrown about is the remarkable part of the story. The kitchen cupboard doors were thrown open and every dish thrown out upon the floor, and far the greater part broken. As stated, the tenant was eating his supper and had his back to the cupboard. Holes were burned in the table cloth, but he escaped unhurt. Upstairs the clothes were thrown from the wardrobes and pictures taken out of the frames as neatly as though cut out with a knife. The only marks left by the lightning were scratches on the walls which looked as if they had been made by nails.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Teachers' Examinations for 1894.

The annual examination of teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows:

McConnellstown, July 9; Alexandria, 10; Spruce Creek, 11; Warriorsmark, 12; Franklinville, 13; Petersburg, 14.

Mooresville, 16; Saulsburg, 17; McAlevy's Fort, 18; Cornpropst's Mills, 19; Centre Union, 20; Ardenheim, 21.

Marklesburg, 23; Hopewell, 24; Entriken, 25; Hawn's, 26; Mill Creek, 27.

Mapleton, 30; Cassville, 31; Chestnut Grove, August 1; Broad Top City, 2; Three Springs, 3; Maddensville, 4.

Shade Gap, 6; Richvale, 7; Shirleysburg, 8; Huntingdon (special), August 30.

NOTES.

1. Examinations will begin at 8.30 A.M.

2. Strangers must present a certificate of good moral character.

3. Applicants from other counties must present a certificate from their own county superintendent before entering the class.

4. Secretaries will kindly see that the room is clean and well ventilated.

S. G. RUDY,
Co. Supt.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of June 23th.

Population, 524.

Last consecutive number, 1537.

Lawrence county sent us two inmates on Thursday.

Three inmates were received from Lebanon county on Tuesday.

Nos. 785 and 784 were released on final discharge on Thursday.

Fifty-four visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Two recruits were received from Indiana county on Monday last.

No. 657 was released on expiration of maximum sentence yesterday.

Three car loads of flooring were received for Reformatory use this week.

A car load of cherry lumber was received since our last issue for use in the brush factory.

On Wednesday the farm boys harvested the hay surrounding the Reformatory reservoir.

Six calves and ten sheep were received on the Reformatory farm during the present week.

One hundred and forty-seven dozen of shirts were shipped from the shirt factory this week.

Two hundred and forty loaves of bread are used daily for the sustenance of inmates in the Reformatory.

Fifty gross of brushes were shipped from the brush factory this week and orders received for fourteen gross.

The floral class have placed about ten thousand plants in the different flower beds surrounding the Reformatory.

The brick-layers have completed the large air tower on the new cell house. It is a substantial piece of workmanship.

The bricklayers commenced work on the new building on the foundation formerly occupied by the brush factory on Wednesday.

The following supplies were received in the kitchen department since our last issue: two barrels of potatoes, one barrel of cabbage, two barrels of crackers and six hundred pounds of raisins.

Officers Peightal, Cree, Steele, Speck, Miller and Logan members of Company A, Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., and officer Beck, a member of Sheridan Troop, Tyrone, Pa., responded to the call issued by Governor Pattison on Thursday and departed for Punxsutawney.

The following goods were received in the clothing and shoe departments since our last issue: Fifty dozen pairs of hose, fifty yards of white webbing, four dozen spools of shoe thread, eight hundred shoe laces, one gross of combs, six gross of pants buttons, three dozen thimbles, three boxes of tailors' chalk, twenty five dozen handkerchiefs, two dozen of fibre buckets and three hundred yards of silesia.

MOUNT UNION.

The glorious Fourth is to be celebrated here in the grand old way.

The thermometer is inclined to climb near the century mark these days.

The wheat in this vicinity is ripening very fast and promises to be a good yield.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the county convention on Tuesday last.

Dr. G. C. Borst, D. B. Price and Harry A. Thompson were elected delegates to the Republican county convention.

Dr. W. T. Sheaffer and James Isenberg, of this place, began to remove the iron work of the Mill Creek bridge washed in the river by the recent flood.

John Norton and Miss Lizzie Miller, of this place, were quietly married at the residence of the bride on Thursday evening last at 7 o'clock by Rev. Wm. Brill.

John G. Love, of Bellefonte, Republican candidate for president judge of the Huntingdon-Centre district, was in town on Weenesday last interviewing our people.

John Johnston, of this place, who is a member of Co. A. 5th Reg. N. G. P., started on Thursday last for Punxsutawney, where considerable trouble is brewing with striking miners.

S. V. Bedickian, an American student of one of the theological seminaries, of Allegheny, talked to a comfortable audience in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening last on the manners, habits and customs of Turkey.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Flora Himes spent Sunday and Monday in Shirleysburg visiting friends.

The background of our village has been greatly improved by the plowing and seeding of the hill.

The children's exercises in the Methodist church on Sunday morning were highly interesting, the young people acquitting themselves with credit and reflecting credit upon their teachers and managers for the occasion.

Saturday afternoon was hot, so also was our base ball team. The Mapleton boys warmed them up to the tune of 22 to 0. Our pitcher, third baseman and a couple other players did good playing, while the balance played poorly. Our boys need more practice, a better knowledge of the rules of the game, and above all a courteous appreciation of the rights and duties of other players and participants, and when these are attained we fondly hope they may down Mapleton once.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Sabbath Rest."

TEXT "Verily, My Sabbaths ye shall keep."—Exodus xxxi., 13.

The wisdom of cessation from hard labor one day out of seven is almost universally acknowledged. The world has found out that it can do less work in seven days than in six, and that the fifty-two days of the year devoted to rest are an addition rather than a subtraction Experiments have been made in all departments. The great Lord Castlereagh thought he could work his brain 365 days in the year, but after awhile broke down and committed suicide, and Wilberforce said of him: "Poor Castlereagh! This is the result of the nonobservance of the Sabbath!"

A celebrated merchant declared, "I should have been a maniac long ago but for the Sabbath!" The nerves, the brain, the muscles, the bones, the entire physical, intellectual and moral nature cry out for the Sabbatic rest. What is true of man is, for the most part, true of the brute Travelers have found out that they come to their places of destination sooner when they let their horses rest by the way on the Sabbath. What is the matter with those forlorn creatures harnessed to some of the city cars? Why do they stumble and stagger and fall? It is for the lack of the Sabbatic rest.

In other days, when the herdsmen drove their sheep and cattle from the Far West down to the seaboard, it was found out by experiment that those herdsmen and drovers who halted over the seventh day got down sooner to the seaboard than those who passed on without the observance of the holy Sabbath. The fishermen off the coast of Newfoundland declare that those men during the year catch the most fish who stop during the Lord's day.

When I asked the Rocky Mountain locomotive engineer why he changed locomotives when it seemed to be a straight route, he said, "We have to let the locomotive stop and cool off, or the machinery would soon break down." Men who made large quantities of salt were told that if they allowed their kettles to cool over Sunday they would submit themselves to a great deal of damage. The experiment was made, some observing the Sabbath, and some not observing the Sabbath. Those who allowed the fires to go down and the kettles to cool once a week were compelled to spend only a few pennies in the way of repairs, while in the cases where no Sabbath was observed many dollars were demanded for repairs.

In other words, intelligent man, dumb beast and dead machinery cry out for the Lord's day. But while the attempt to kill the Sabbath by the stroke of ax and flail and yardstick has beautifully failed it is proposed in our day to drown the Sabbath by flooding it with secular amusements. They would bury it very decently under the wreath of the target company and to the music of all brazen instruments.

There are to-day in the different cities 10,000 hands and 10,000 pens busy in attempting to cut out the heart of our Christian Sabbath and leave it a bleeding skeleton of what it once was. The effort is organized and tremendous, and unless the friends of Christ and the lovers of good order shall rouse up right speedily their sermons and protests will be uttered after the castle is taken. There are cities in the land where the Sabbath has almost perished, and it is becoming a practical question whether we who received a pure Sabbath from the hands of our fathers shall have piety and pluck enough to give to our children the same blessed inheritance. The eternal God helping us, we will!

I protest against this invasion of the holy Sabbath in the first place because it is a war on Divine enactment. God says in Isaiah, "If thou turn away thy foot from doing thy pleasure on My holy day, thou shalt walk upon the high places." What did He mean by "doing thy pleasure?" He referred to secular and worldly amusements. A man told me he was never so much frightened as in the midst of an earthquake, when the beasts of the field bellowed in fear and even the barnyard fowls screamed in terror. Well, it was when the earth was shaking and the skies were all full of fire that God made the great announcement, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Go through the streets where the theatres are open on a Sabbath night, go up on the steps, enter the boxes of those places of entertainment and tell me if that is keeping the Sabbath holy. "Oh," says some one, "God won't be displeased with a grand sacred concert!" A gentleman who was present at a "grand sacred concert" one Sabbath night in one of the theatres of our great cities said that during the exercises there were comic and sentimental songs, interspersed with coarse jokes, and there were dances and a farce and tight-rope walking and a trapeze performance. I suppose it was a holy dance and a consecrated tight rope. That is what they call a "grand sacred concert."

We hear a great deal of talk about "the rights of the people" to have just such amusements on Sunday as they want to have. I wonder if the Lord has any rights. You rule your family; the governor rules the State; the president rules the whole land. I wonder if the Lord has a right to rule the nations and make the enactment, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and if there is any appeal to a high court from that decision, and if the men who are warring against that enactment are not guilty of high treason against the Maker of heaven and earth. They have in our cities put God on trial. It has been the theaters and the opera houses, plaintiffs, versus the Lord Almighty, defendant. The suit has been begun, and who shall come out ahead you know Whether it be popular, I now announce it as my opinion that the people have no rights save those which the great Jehovah gives them. He has never given the right to man to break His holy Sabbath, and as long as His throne stands He never will give that right.

The prophet asks a question which I can easily answer, "Will a man rob God?" Yes. They robbed Him last Sunday night at the theatres and the opera houses, and I charge upon them the infamous and high handed larceny. I hold the same opinion as a sailor I have heard of. The crew had been discharged from a vessel because they would not work while they were in port on the Lord's day. The captain went out to get sailors. He found one man, and he said to him, "Will you serve me on the Sabbath?" "No." "Why not?" "Well," replied the old sailor, "a man who will rob God Almighty of His Sabbath would rob me of my wages if he got a chance."

Suppose you were poor, and you came to a drygoods merchant and asked for some cloth for garments, and he should say, "I will give you six yards," and while he was off from the counter and binding up the six yards you should go behind the counter and steal one additional yard. That is what every man does when he breaks the Lord's Sabbath. God gives us six days out of seven, reserving one for Himself, and if you will not let Him have it, it is mean beyond all computation.

Again, I am opposed to this desecration of the Sabbath by secular entertainments because it is a war on the statutes of most of the States. The law in New York State says "It shall not be lawful to exhibit on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to the public in any building, garden, grounds, concert room or other room or place within the city and county of New York, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats or rope dancing."

Was there ever a plainer enactment than that? Who made the law? You who at the ballot boxes decided who should go to Albany and sit in the Legislature; you who in any region exercise the right of suffrage. They made the law for you and for your families, and now I say that any man who attemps to override that law insults you and me and every man who has the right of suffrage.

Still further, I protest against the invasion of the Sabbath because it is a foreign war. Now, if you heard at this moment the booming of a gun in the harbor, or if a shell from some foreign frigate should drop into your street, would you keep your seats in church? You would want to face the foe, and every gun that could be managed would be brought into use, and every ship that could be brought out of the navy yard would swing from her anchorage, and the question would be decided. You do not want a foreign war, and yet I have to tell you that this invasion of God's holy day is a foreign war.

As among our own native born population there are two classes—the good and the bad, so it is with the people who come from other shores—there are the law abiding and the lawless. The former are welcome here. The more of them the better we like it. But let not the lawless come from other shores expecting to break down our Sabbath and institute in the place of it a foreign Sabbath.

How do you feel, ye who have been brought up amid the hills of New England, about giving up the American Sabbath? Ye who spent your childhood under the shadow of the Adirondacks or the Catskills, ye who were born on the banks of the Savannah or Ohio or Oregon, how do you feel about giving up the American Sabbath? You say: "We shall not give it up. We mean to defend it as long as there is left any strength in our arm or blood in our heart! Do not bring your Spanish Sabbath here. Do not bring your Italian Sabbath here. Do not bring your French Sabbath here. Do not bring your foreign Sabbath here. It shall be for us and for our children forever a pure, consecrated, Christian, American Sabbath."

I will make a comparison between the American Sabbath, as some of you have known it, and the Parisian Sabbath. I speak from observation. On a Sabbath morning I was aroused in Paris by a great sound in the street. I said, "What is this?" "Oh," they said, "this is Sunday." An unusual rattle of vehicles of all sorts. The voices seemed more boisterous than on other days. People running to and fro, with baskets or bundles, to get to the rail trains or gardens. It seemed as if all the vehicles in Paris, of whatever sort, had turned out for the holiday. The Champs Elysees one great mob of pleasure seeking people. Balloons flying. Parrots chattering. Footballs rolling. Peddlers hawking their knickknacks through the streets. Punch and Judy shows in a score of places, each one with a shouting audience. Hand organs, cymbals and every kind of racket, musical and unmusical. When the evening came down, all the theaters were in full blaze of music and full blaze of light. The wine stores and saloons were thronged with an unusual number of customers. At eventide I stood and watched the excursionists coming home, fagged out men, women and children, a gulf stream of fatigue, irritability and wretchedness, for I should think it would take three or four days to get over that miserable way of Sundaying. It seemed more like an American Fourth of July than a Christian Sabbath.

Now, in contrast, I present one of the Sabbaths in one of our best American cities. Holy silence coming down with the day dawn. Business men more deliberately looking into the faces of their children and talking to them about their present and future welfare. Men sit longer at the table in the morning, because the stores are not to be opened, and the mechanical tools are not to be taken up. A hymn is sung. There are congratulations and good cheer all through the house. The street silent until 10 o'clock, when there is a regular, orderly tramp churchward. Houses of God, vocal with thanksgiving for mercies received, with prayer for comfort, with charities for the poor. Rest for the holy. Rest for the soul. The nerves quieted, the temples cooled, the mind cleared, the soul strengthened, and our entire population turned out on Monday morning ten years younger, better prepared for the duties of the life, better prepared for the life that is to come.

Which do you like best—the American Sabbath or the Parisian Sabbath? Do you know in what boat the Sabbath came across the seas and landed on our shores? It was in the Mayflower. Do you know in what boat the Sabbath will leave us, if it ever goes! It will be in the ark that floats over a deluge of national destruction.

Still further, I protest against the invasion of the Lord's day because it wrongs a vast multitude of employes of their rest. The play actors and actresses can have their rest between their engagements, but how about the scene shifters, the ballet dancers, the callboys, the innumerable attendants and supernumeries of the American theatre? Where is their Sunday to come from? They are paid small salaries at the best. Alas, for them! They appear on the stage in tinsel and tassel with halberds, or in gauze whirling in toe tortures, and they might be mistaken for fairies or queens, but after 1 o'clock at night you may see them trudging through the streets in faded dresses, shivering and tired, a bundle under their arms, seeking their homes in the garrets and cellars of the city. Now, you propose to take from thousands of these employes throughout this country not only all opportunity of moral culture, but all opportunity of physical rest. For heaven's sake, let the crushing juggernaut stop at least one day in seven.

Again, I oppose this modern invasion of the Christian Sabbath because it is a war on the spiritual welfare of the people. You have a body? Yes. You have a mind? Yes. You have a soul? Yes. Which of the secular halls on the Sabbath day will give that soul any culture? Now, admitting that a man has a spiritual and immortal nature, which one of the places of amusement will culture it? Which one of the Sabbath performances will remind men of the fact that unless they are born again they cannot see the kingdom of God?

Will the music of the "Grand Duchess" help people at last to sing the song of the one hundred and forty and four thousand? Besides, if you gentlemen of the secular entertainment have six days in the week in which to exercise your alleged beneficial influence, ought you not to allow Christian institutions to have twenty-four hours? Is it unreasonable to demand that if you have six days for the body and intellect we should have one day at least for our immortal soul? Or, to put it in another shape, do you really think our imperishable soul is worth at least one-seventh as much as our perishable body?

An artist has three gems—a cornelian, an amethyst and a diamond. He has to cut them and to set them. Which one is he most particular about? Now, the cornelian is the body, the amethyst is the intellect, the diamond is the soul. For the two former you propose six days of opportunity, while you offer no opportunity at all for the last, which is in value as compared with the others like $100,000,000,000 to one farthing. Besides you must not forget that nine-tenths—aye, ninety-nine one-hundredths—of all the Christian efforts of this country are put forth on the Lord's day. Sunday is the day on which the asylums and hospitals and the prisons are visited by Christian men. That is the day when the youth of our country get their religious information in Sunday schools. That is the day when the most of the charities are collected. That is the day when, under the blast of 60,000 American pulpits, the sin of the land is assaulted and men are summoned to repent. When you make war upon any part of God's day, you make war upon the asylums, and the penitentaries, and the hospitals, and the reform associations, and the homes of the destitute, and the church of the living God, which is the pillar and the ground of the truth.

I am opposed to the invasion of the Sabbath because it is a war on our political institutions. When the Sabbath goes down, the republic goes down. Men who are not willing to obey God's law in regard to Sabbath observance are not fit to govern themselves. Sabbath breaking means dissoluteness, and dissoluteness is incompatible with self government. They wanted a republic in France. After awhile they got a republic, but one day Napoleon III., with his cavalry, rode through the streets, and down went the republic under the clattering hoofs. They have a republic there again, but France never will have a permanent republic until she quits her roistering Sabbaths and devotes one day in every week to the recognition of God and sacred institutions. Abolish the Sabbath, and you abolish your religious privileges. Let the bad work go on, and you have "the commune," and you have "the revolution," and you have the sun of national prosperity going down in darkness and blood. From that reign of terror may the God of peace deliver us.

Still further, I am opposed to this invasion of the Sabbath because it is unfair and it is partial. While secular amusements in different cities are allowed to be open on the Sabbath day, dry goods establishments must be closed, and plumbing establishments, and the butcher's, and the baker's, and the shoemaker's, and the hardware stores. Now, tell me by what law of justice you can compel a man to shut the door of his store while you keep open the door of your worldly establishment. May it please your honors, judges of the supreme court, if you give to secular places the right to be open on the Sabbath day, you have to give, at the same time, the right to all commercial establishments to be open, and to all mechanical establishments to be open. If it is right in the one case, it is right in all the cases.

But we are told that they must get money on Sabbath nights in order to pay the deficits of the other nights of the week. Now, in answer to that I say that if the men cannot manage their amusements without breaking the Lord's day they had better all go into bankruptcy together. We will never surrender our Christian Sabbath for the purpose of helping these violators to pay their expenses.

Above all, my confidence is in the good hand of God that has been over our cities since their foundation. But I call this day upon all those who befriend Christian principle, and those who love our political freedom, who stand in solid phalanx in this Thermopylæ of our American history, for I believe as certainly as I stand here that the triumph or overthrow of American institutions depends upon this Sabbath contest.

Bring your voices, your pens, your printing presses and your pulpits into the Lord's artillery corps for the defense of our holy day. To-day in your families and in your Sabbath schools, recite, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Decree before high heaven that this war on your religious rights and the cradles of your children shall bring ignominious defeat to the enemies of God and the public weal. For those who die in the contest battling for the right we shall chisel the epitaph, "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." But for that one who shall prove in this moral crisis recreant to God and the church that there shall be no honorable epitaph. He shall not be worthy even of a burial place in all this free land, but the appropriate interment for such a one would be to carry out his remains and drop them into the sea, where the lawless winds which keep no Sabbath may gallop over the grave of him who lived and died a traitor to God, the church and the free institutions of America. Long live the Christian Sabbath! Perish forever all attempts to overthrow it!

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The telephone was invented in 1876.

In 1881 the Panama canal was begun.

A yard of cloth can be made from a pound of sheep's wool.

India has 120,000,000 acres of land in cultivation.

A knowledge of telegraphy is required of Vienna policemen.

The lead pencils used by the people of the United States every year cost $2,500,000.

A red-skinned fraud is being exhibited at the Antwerp (Belgium) exhibition as Setting Bull.

James McCloud of South Dakota, has raised a horse which has eight perfect hoofs, two on each leg.

The wettest place in this country is Neah Bay, in Washington. Over 123 inches of rain fall there every year.

Sun spots were first observed in 1611, and were then noted by several astronomers at about the same time.

The lamp used by Epictetus, the philosopher, sold for 3,000 drachms soon after his death, in the year 161, A. D.

William Boyer, of Honeybrook, Penn., is the owner of a pair of mittens knitted by his grandmother in 1777.

On the longest day snow forty feet thick has been known below the summit of Mount Kosciusco, Australia's highest peak.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 1.

Lesson Text: Luke ii., 1, 16—Golden Text: Luke ii., 11—Commentary.

1-3. "There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled." See R. V. This enrollment and the journeying of each to the proper city to be enrolled is the first fact in our lesson. We see a worldwide dominion, the fourth of Dan. ii. and vii., but the ruler of this empire, like Belshazzar of the first, does not glorify God in whose hand his breath is and whose are all his ways (Dan. v., 23), yet God uses him to accomplish His pleasure.

4-5. "And Joseph also went up from Galilee unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, with Mary, his espoused wife." Here is the reason of Cæsar's decree, though Cæsar knew it not. The time had come for the Christ to be born, and he must be born at Bethlehem, in Judæa, in order to fulfill the words of the prophet in Mic. v., 2. But Mary lived at Nazareth, in Galilee, several days' journey north of Bethlehem, so He who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth (Dan. iv., 35) moved all the world in connection with the birth of Him who shall yet be king over all the earth (Zech. xiv., 9).

6. "And so it was that while they were there the days were accomplished that she should be delivered." The fullness of the time was come, and God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv., 4, 5). To every event there is with God an appointed time, even to the hour and day and month and year (Rev. ix., 15, R. V), and the clock of His providence is never fast or slow, but strikes correctly to the minute.

7. "And she brought forth her firstborn Son and wrapped Him in wadding clothes and laid Him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn." This was the reception that the world gave her King at His first coming in humiliation. When He shall come again in power and glory for Israel's national conversion, the nations will be angry, and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him (Rev. xv., 18; i., 7).

8. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night." Therefore not at all probable in December, as one who lives in Jerusalem said to me recently, but it is the event and not the time of the year that is the most important.

9. "And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid." Time was when man was not afraid of God, but as soon as sin entered man was afraid and hid himself (Gen. iii., 10). Since them all are by nature children of wrath. Some day we shall shine as the sun (Math. xiii., 43).

10. "And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." "Fear not" was also the angel's greeting to Zachariah and to Mary (chapter i., 13, 30). Consider the first. "Fear not" in Gen. xv., 1, and the last in Rev. i., 17; ii., 10, and among those that come between fail not to appreciate Isa. xli., 10, 13; xliii., 1; Hag. ii., 4, 5; Mark v., 36. Notice that the good tidings must come to us personally before they can through us pass on to all people. These shepherds heard and saw for themselves, then made it known abroad), verses 17, 20).

11. "For unty you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour which is Christ the Lord." In other words, He is Jesus Christ the Lord. He became a man, born of a woman, that He might redeem man, but one has truly said:

Though Christ in Bethlehem a thousand times be born,
If He's not born in thee, thy soul is still forlorn.

Other religions and religious teachers try to tell people how to get saved, but Jesus saves and is able to save unto the uttermost all who come unto God by Him (Heb. vii., 25).

12. "And this shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor, that we throught His poverty might be rich (II Cor. viii., 9). Consider His humiliation unto the manger at Bethlehem, unto the humble home and the carpenter's shop at Nazareth, unto Gethsemane and Calvary, and let the same mind be in us.

13. "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, "One angel only had appeared thus far, but now a multitude are visible." In Rev. v., 11, they are said to be "Ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands," and all are heard praising God. In our lesson they praise Him in His humiliation, while in Revelation they praise Him because of the results of His life and death and resurrection.

14. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." He came to glorify God, and before He was slain He said to His Father, "I have glorified Thee on the earth" (John xvii., 4). He never songht His own will nor His own glory (John vi., 38; viii., 50), but in all things made manifest that He represented the Father and that it was the Father who spoke the words and wrought the works through Him (John xiv., 10). He came to make peace with God for all men (Col. i., 20), and when we accept Him we have peace with God, for He is our peace (Rom. v., 1; Eph. ii., 14).

15. "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us." This is what the shepherds said as the angels left them and went away again into heaven. The angels delivered their message and returned quickly—they do His commandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word. It is their joy to do His pleasure (Ps. ciii., 20, 21). The shepherds did not doubt nor question the good tidings brought to them, but believing implicitly went at once to see the child. Their mind was like that of Paul when he said, "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii., 25), or like the man who believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him and went his way (John iv., 50).

16. "And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger." So they found it just as the angels had said. All that was ever spoken beforehand concerning the humiliation of Christ was fulfilled to the letter, and all that has been written by the Holy Spirit concerning His return in glory will be fulfilled to the letter. The time will come when we shall say, "Not one thing hath failed; all are come to pass" (Joshua xxiii., 14).—Lesson Helper.

Consumption in New York Prisons.

In the National Prison Congress at St. Paul, Minn., a paper by Dr. Ransom on tuberculosis was read by Dr. Rankin, of Allegheny City. He asserted that seventy per cent. of deaths in New York prisons were due to consumption.

Business Resumption.

Financiers report an increasing demand for money at the old rates, indicating a general resumption of business.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A French inventor makes artificial marble from limestone.

The greatest geysers in the world are in the Yellowstone National Park.

Live fishes have been safely sent by mail from India to the British Museum.

Spiders have been known to spin nearly two miles of thread in twenty-seven days.

Over forty per cent. of the cases of paralysis occur between the ages of thirty and forty

Dwarfs live much longer than giants, the latter usually having weak constitutions and soft and brittle bones.

The telephone, which is not quite twenty years old, is now in common use in all civilized countries on the globe.

Professor Burnham, of Chicago, says that solar disturbances, as sun spots and the like, have nothing to do with meteorological conditions on the earth.

In Berlin every cab has a registering machine that tells the passenger exactly what he has to pay, and also tells the owner of the cab what has been earned by the driver.

The dog never perspires, and on that account is so constituted that he cannot drink water as most animals do. This is nature's provision to prevent him from swallowing too much.

An English scientist says that he looks forward to the time when every private house in England will be supplied with a telephone service for $15 a year, and when it will be possible to speak with America and Australia.

If it were possible to cut sections out of the side of soap bubbles, and then by some delicate process handle the pieces, there would be required fifty million films, laid one upon another, to make a pile one inch in height.

The average rate of travel of storms across the country is about six hundred miles a day; some have travelled from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast in thirty-six hours, while others have taken seven or eight days in covering the same distance.

The Baluban tribe of Central Africa are famous for their skill in casting and forging iron. They construct tall cylindro-conical furnaces of clay with tuyeres of clay and an ingeniously devised wooden bellows. They make arms for hunting and for war, and collars and bracelets of iron. The neighboring natives resort to them in great numbers to exchange their own products for the manufactures of the Balubans.

Tallest of the Races.

According to an investigation conducted under the auspices of the International Society of Anthropologists of London, which has just concluded a valuable inquiry respecting the average height of the various races and nationalities, English and American citizens average taller than any other representatives of the human family. The following has been gleaned from their 120-page report: The English professional classes, who head the list as the tallest of adult males, attain the high average of five feet nine and a quarter inches. Next on the list come the males of all classes in the United States, and a minute fraction behind them come the English of all classes. Hence we may conclude that, taken as a whole, the British and their English-speaking cousins in America are approximately of the same height. In other European countries the average for the male adult is but five feet six inches; the Austrians, the Portuguese and the Spaniards fall somewhat below the general European average as given in the foregoing.—St. Louis Republic.

The Reason.

"Why do you keep sighing all the time?" asked the capital X of the little round dumpling of the letter o.

"I suppose it's because I'm in love," was the bashful acknowledgement.—Puck.

Fully Prepared.

Young Jefferson—You look sweet enough to kiss in that dress.

Elaine—I have several more just like it.—Brooklyn Life.

There are 230 John Smiths named in the New York City Directory.

BLACK DEATH ABROAD.

THE SINGULAR PLAGUE NOW RAVAGING CHINA.

Symptoms That Attend the Pestilence Which May Spread Over the Whole Earth—The Home of the Disease and the Chinese Method of Treatment.

The records of the State Department at Washington make it evident that the singular plague now ravaging China is the Black Death or Plague which devastated London in 1665.

It had its origin in Yunnun, a Chinese province where it is endemic. The Catholic missionaries there hold that it is a pestilence emanating from the ground. As it slowly rises all animals are drowned, so to speak, in its poisonous flood—the smaller creatures first, and man, tallest of all, last.

Its approach often may be foretold from the extraordinary movements of rats, which leave their holes and run about the floors without a trace of their accustomed timidity, springing continually upward, as if trying to jump out of something. The rats fall dead, the poultry, pigs, goats, ponies and oxen successively.

In man its approach is indicated by minute red pustules, generally in the arm-pits, but occasionally in other glandular regions. If plenty of pustules appear the case is not considered so desperate as when they are few. The sufferer is soon seized with extreme weakness, followed in a few hours by agonizing pains in every part of the body. Delirium shortly ensues, and in nine cases out of ten the result is fatal. It often happens that the patient suddenly recovers to all appearances and leaves his bed, but in such cases the termination is always collapse and death.

As soon as a case appears the Chinese desert the afflicted, leaving him in a room with a jug of water, peering in the windows at intervals and prodding the victim with a long pole to ascertain if life is extinct. In the country the corpses are not buried, but laid out to decay in the sun, poisoning the air for miles around.

The disease is known in Yangtzu (under the name bubonis fever), in Laos, Siam, in Burmah and in Queycho, China, where it has prevailed for years. Never before, however, has it made its way to Canton and to Hong Kong, whence it may spread over the earth.

One reason for attributing its origin to miasmatic influences is that it always appears upon the planting of rice in May and June. It penetrates by caravans and travelers to the uplands and becomes more severe by fall. Sometimes it passes over certain communities in its line of progress, only to return later on or the next year.

Whenever it appears the people desert their homes and crops and flee to tents in the hills. In some provinces the population is decimated and whole families disappear.

Dr. J. F. Payne, in the Encyclopædia Britannica, says that the plague is a specific febrile disease transmissible from sick to healthy persons, accompanied by gladular swellings and sometimes carbucles. In the milder forms swellings of glands occur in the armpits, groin, neck and other parts, which suppurate. The severe plague begins with ague, the patient becomes distracted and staggers about. The temperature rises to 100 and 107 degrees Fahrenheit, gladular swelling, carbuncles and hemorrhagic spots appear. In all plague epidemics cases occur in which death sets in within twenty-four hours. The nature of the soil has little influence on plague, but a moderately high temperature is favorable. The disease is unknown in the tropics. In Northern countries the disease is generally checked by the cold weather. Bad sanitation is favorable to plague. No special line of treatment has proved efficacious in checking it. But by hygienic measures a locality can be made unsuitable for the spread of plague.

In the Middle Ages Europe was frequently visited by plague, which was called the Black Death. The Great Plague of London, in 1665, from which nearly 70,000 people died out of a population of about half a million was not an isolated phenomenon, but was preceded by a series of smaller epidemics, the last of which occurred in 1663-1664, in Amsterdam, when 50,000 people died.

The disease has always shown a tendency to spread, but by a law not yet understood each epidemic is liable to a spontaneous and sudden decline.

In the eighteenth century the plague was very prevalent in Europe, and visited Constantinople, Austria, Poland, Russia, Germany, Italy and France. In 1815 Europe was panic-stricken because the plague had appeared in Noja, on the eastern coast of Italy. This was its last appearance in that country.

The epidemics in Egypt between 1833 and 1845 are very important, because the disease was then almost for the first time scientifically studied by skilled physicians, chiefly French. It was found to be less contagious than reported.

The last outbreak of plague in Europe was in 1878-9, on the banks of the Volga. It was very virulent, and at Vetlianka, out of a population of 1700, there were 417 attacked and 362 died. The epidemic probably took its rise in Astrakhan, in 1877, and was not brought from Turkey by Cossacks after the war, as was popularly supposed. But the conditions under which miasmatic forms of plague are spread are as yet unknown.

Plague has been observed in China since 1871, in Yunnun and at Pakhoi, a port in the Tonquin Gulf, since 1882, where it is said to have prevailed for at least fifteen years. In Yunnun it is endemic and at Pakhoi it occurs nearly every year.

KILLED BY LOCUSTS.

Little Georgie Pavek Was Stung by a Swarm of Them.

The first death this season from the sting of seventeen-year locusts occurred in the mountains back of West Point, N. Y.

The victim is George Pavek, the ten-year-old son of John G. Pavek, who holds the position of general service clerk on the military post at West Point.

The Pavek family live in the mountains, six or seven miles southwest of the military post, and George was one of several children. He, with others of the younger members of the family, wandered out on the mountain from the Pavek residence.

Locusts had been remarkably numerous and very destructive in that vicinity for several days. The children had not gone far when they were set upon by a big swarm of the insects.

Little George was bitten upon the hands and face. The children hurried homeward, but on the way there the bitten boy's face and hands and his arms began to swell and become discolored.

A physician was sent for but did not arrive for some time. In the meantime little George suffered terribly from the effects of the poisonous stings. Medical aid was unavailing and he died during the evening.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WALTER THING and John Eagan, of Lynn, Mass., disobeyed their parents and went swimming; both were drowned.

EIGHT persons were injured at Riverside Station, N. J., where a train dashed into a trolley car. The flagman was talking politics and freight cars obstructed the engineer's view.

JAMES FORSHAY, an old resident of New York City, crazed by grief for his dead wife, shot and killed his youngest son, then blew out his own brains.

CENTRAL Pennsylvania coal operators rejected the compromise which their committee made with the miners at Altoona. A large number of miners in various districts resumed work.

GOODWIN & SWIFT, electric railway promoters of New York City, made an assignment; liabilities from $500,000 to $750,000.

BUNKER HILL DAY was celebrated in Boston, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.

A CLOUDBURST washed away an entire field of growing grain in Penn Valley, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE JOHN M. CRUMP committed suicide at his residence, in New London, Conn., by the use of a shotgun. Mr. Crump was Judge of the Common Pleas for New London County and editor of the New London Day. He had been in failing health for several weeks.

A STORM raged with great fury in the suburbs of New York City; James Curtis was killed by lightning at Weehawken, others were knocked unconscious in other parts of New Jersey, and much damage was done to churches and buildings of various kinds. James Flanagan, a lineman, was killed near Bergen Field. He was up a telegraph pole when lightning struck it.

THE nine Yale athletes to compete against the Oxford men on July 14 left New York City for England on the steamship New York.

VERMONT Republicans nominated S. A. Woodbury for Governor.

SIDNEY PLUMMER, a colored man, beat a colored boy to death near Berlin, N. J., threw the body into a creek and claimed that he had been drowned.

TROOPS were ordered to go to Punxsutawney, Penn., as striking miners there were running things with a lawless hand.

E. C. KNAPPE, assistant teller of the Chicopee National Bank, of Springfield, Mass., acknowledged embezzling about $25,000 of its funds.

MRS. LIZZIE HALLIDAY was convicted of murder in the first degree in Monticello, N. Y., for the killing of her husband, Paul Halliday, and the two McQuillan women.

ABOUT three hundred representative Southern business men met New York and Eastern captitalists at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, and discussed plans by which Northern capital may be attracted to the South. Secretary Hoke Smith made a telling speech.

THE eleventh Suburban was run over the Coney Island Jockey Club's course at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., in the presence of 25,000 people, and was won by Gideon & Daly's chestnut horse, Ramapo, 120 pounds, Taral up, with M. F. Dwyer's bay gelding, Banquet, 119 pounds, Sims up, second, and Gilpin & Taylor's Sport, 114 pounds, Thompson up, third. The time was 2.06 1-5, the fastest Suburban ever run by two-fifths of a second. The stake was worth $12,170 to the winner, $3120 to the second horse and $1810 to the third horse.

South and West.

ADDISON BERRY, of Frederick, Md., was killed and stripped of all his clothing by a lightning bolt.

THE Alabama miners voted to continue on strike; two bridges were blown up.

FIVE grooms and jockeys were hurt and nine of Mr. Rawley's race horses killed in a railroad wreck at Stillman Valley, Ill. Loss, over $10,000.

CALIFORNIA Republicans nominated M. M. Estee for Governor and declared for free coinage of silver and woman suffrage.

AN incendiary fire in a coal mine at Lewisburg, Ala., imprisoned fifty new miners. Four were instantly killed.

KELLY and Baker, Commonweal leaders, were arrested in Louisville, Ky., as vagrants.

Washington.

To all of the twenty thousand and odd money order postoffices in the United States the Postoffice Department is sending the new form of money order blanks.

SENATOR GORMAN was examined by the Senate Investigation Committee.

COMMODORE JOHN W. EASBY, United States Navy, died in Washington, aged seventy-five years. He was an inspector of Government gunboats during the late war, and subsequently became a naval constructor.

ADMIRAL ERBEN astonished the Navy Department by cabling that $10,000 will be needed to repair the Chicago's boilers in Antwerp, although before the warship left here they were guaranteed for eighteen months.

SECRETARY HERBERT approved the finding of the Columbia Court of Inquiry, which censured Captain Sumner for not being on the bridge when passing Bulkhead Shoals and for not slowing down. This closes the matter.

THE President returned from his trip down the bay and held the usual Cabinet meeting. He was much benefited by the trip. The party did no fishing, the Maple being kept under way all the time.

THE Senatorial sugar inquiry came to a halt for lack of witnesses.

PENSION COMMISSIONER LOCHREN estimates a surplus of $25,000,000 on account of pensions for the fiscal year.

THE Portuguese Minister, Senhor Thomas de Sonza Roza, who has represented his country in Washington since December 20th, 1889, presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland with the usual formal courtesies.

THE Montgomery has been placed in commission.

THE President received the new Korean Minister, Mr. Ye Sung Soo.

Foreign.

ORANGYKAN, an outlaw chief, has attacked the British military post at Kuala-Tenebeling, India, and killed nine Sikhs, seizing the arms and ammunition, and plundering trading boats.

THE Wear Valley, in Hungary, has been inundated. Much damage has been done.

THERE was a sharp conflict between students and troops at Naples, Italy; many on both sides were wounded.

DROUGHT in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentina, has killed two hundred thousand head of cattle, one hundred and fifty thousand sheep and twenty thousand horses, the whole being valued at three millions in currency.

THE University of Cambridge, England, has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago.

NEAR San Pedro, Mexico, two children were murdered for $3, which they had got from a pawnbroker on household goods.

THE steamer Neath Abbey, of Swansea, has been wrecked off Nash Point, England. The captain and three sailors were drowned.

THE Anti-Lords Conference at Leeds, England, called on the Government to introduce a bill to deprive the House of Peers of veto power.

EX-PRESIDENT LORENA, of the rebel government of Brazil, has been executed by shooting.

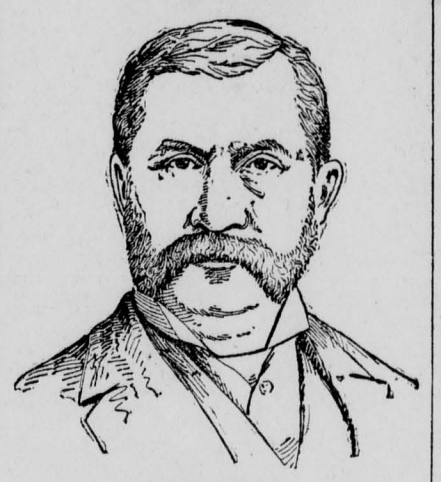
TROUBLE is brewing between the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and war seems likely.

MR. GLADSTONE has declined to be a candidate for the British Parliament at the next general election.

SAMOAN rebels, unintimidated by foreign warships, are fighting Malietoa's warriors.

WIMAN SENTENCED.

To Serve Five Years and Six Months in State Prison.



ERASTUS WIMAN.

Erastus Wiman, the quondam philanthropist and millionaire of Staten Island, convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to five years and six months in State Prison, by Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York City. Good behavior will reduce his actual sentence to three years, eleven months, fifteen days.

General Tracy and Lawyer Boardman, of Mr. Wiman's counsel, were in the room when the prisoner and his sons entered, and a whispered conversation between the convicted man and his lawyers followed.

As soon as the court officer had called the court to order, General Tracy arose and moved for a new trial. He said that his motion was based on three grounds: First, that the court had mischarged the jury; second, that the verdict was contrary to law, and, third, that the verdict was contrary to the evidence.

The motion was denied, and General Tracy then argued for a light sentence. He called attention to the verdict of the jury recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court, and also to the fact that Mr. Wiman had made as complete restitution as possible, by turning over not only his own property, but that of his wife, to the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. Lastly, General Tracy asked that Justice Ingraham consider Mr. Wiman's former good character, and also his family.

At the conclusion of General Tracy's speech the clerk of the court called:

"Erastus Wiman to the bar."

Mr. Wiman arose and the clerk asked:

"Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be lawfully passed upon you?"

For answer Mr. Wiman shook his head.

Justice Ingraham then addressed the prisoner.

"The duty I have to perform is extremely painful, and one I would be glad to be rid of. The law does not punish for vengeance. It is not to gratify R. G. Dun or his associates, but the very existence of society requires that certain acts shall not be committed. In this case there is not presented a single act of misdoing under some great temptation. For a long period you constantly appropriated the funds of your business associates, and after that committed forgery. Mr. Dun so trusted you that he did not examine your accounts, and you violated a trust as well as appropriating the money of others. Every word in your letters produced here shows that you knew you had no right to take the money you did. On the other hand, the jury have strongly recommended mercy, and I am always glad to have the assistance of the jury in cases of this sort. I am also asked to consider your age, your former good character and your family. I have taken all these things into consideration. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for five years and six months in State Prison."

At the conclusion of the sentence Mr. Wiman was taken back to the Tombs.

YOUNG PEOPLE DROWNED.

Terrible Disaster to a Holiday Party in Samara, Russia.

A dispatch from Samara, the capital of the Russian Government of that name, says that while a party of young people were returning from a fete on the River Jek forty-five were drowned by the sinking of the ferryboat which was carrying them across the water.

The boat was leaking and overcrowded, fully seventy people being on board. The passengers, alarmed at the rapidly rising water within the ferryboat, became panic-stricken, causing the boat to take in more water.

When near Bugulme the ferryboat sank, and then commenced a terrible struggle for life. The drowning people, few of whom could swim, clutched frantically at each other in their efforts to keep themselves above water, but forty-five out of the seventy were drowned.

THREE THIEVES LYNCHED.

Farmers' Vengeance Wreaked Upon Horse Stealers in Kentucky.

Seventy-five farmers of Mason County, Kentucky, hanged Archie, Burt and William Haines, colored, who were said to have been stealing horses and sheep. Two of the colored men lived at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Later, it was reported that the victims had been terrorizing the vicinity. They were seen stealing by several stockmen, who were compelled to move on at the muzzles of revolvers. This enraged the people of the neighborhood, and they concluded to organize a lynching mob, with the above result.

THE Health Board census, transmitted to the Tenement-House Commission, showed that 1,342,773 persons live in 39,138 tenement-houses in New York City.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA leads the League in batting.

FIFTY hits are credited to Murphy, of the New Yorks.

THE Louisvilles lost twenty games straight and then won one.

LATHAM has been relieved of the captaincy of the Cincinnati team.

JUST where one player gains by trying to maim the other is a mystery.

CLEVELAND was the first Western team to win a game from Baltimore.

THIRTY-TWO home runs have been made off Boston pitchers this year.

PITCHER EHRET, of the Pittsburgs, failed to make a single run in thirteen games.

ROBINSON has caught in every championship game for the Baltimores thus far.

No third baseman in the country has been doing better than Shindle, of Brooklyn.

WARD, of New York, is not stealing bases as he did last year, nor is he playing his former game.

IN a recent game Stagg, the Yale ex-fielder, struck out eight men and made a home run.

No outfielder in the League is putting up a better game at present than Keeler, of the Baltimores.

BROOKS, the clever little short stop, has been chosen captain of the Princeton nine for next year.

ALLEN, of Philadelphia, had his cheek-bone broken by a pitched ball. He may not play again this year.

VARIOUS League clubs are searching the earth for pitching talent and yet Keefe is still waiting for a call.

ONE of the greatest disappointments to New York "rooters" is the failure of their outfield to hit the ball.

NICHOLS, of Boston, keeps posted on every batsman's weakness, and good control of the ball comes in handy.

PITCHERS who have not even had the benefit of a minor league training are not likely to develop at once sufficient caliber for a place on a League team.

THE veteran, "Jim" Keenan, who was catching when Anson was a young blood and when "on the bounce was out," thinks of again donning the mask.

STRIKE outs are not near so numerous this season as they once were. Nine is the greatest number struck out in a single game. Rusie, of New York, holds that record.

THE Brooklyns are playing good ball and the team is working well together. The pitchers are pitching and the batsmen are batting. They have a good fielding nine and a great utility man in Shoch.

CARTER, of the Yale nine, played a phenomenal game against Princeton. He struck out nine men, lined out a three bagger in the third inning and made a home run in the first on Mackenzie's misjudgment of a long fly to left.

So far as the League race has been run it has been demonstrated that the strength of the Eastern clubs, barring Baltimore, has been overestimated by the winter critics, while that of the Western teams has been correspondingly underestimated.

IT is one of the idiosyncracies of the National sport, and one for which there is apparently no explanation, that certain clubs are far more successful against clubs by which they are outclassed on form than they are against clubs with which they are supposed to be evenly matched.

GOOD judges say that the attempt to copy the style of play used by the Bostons has greatly impaired the batting of the New York team. Better let the players hit the ball in their own way than to have their attention taken from the pitcher by watching signals that do not work, says an expert.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	34	12	.739	New York	27	23	.540
Boston	33	18	.647	St. Louis	23	29	.442
Pittsburg	31	20	.608	Cincinnati	19	30	.387
Brooklyn	29	19	.604	Wash'ng'n	16	34	.320
Philadel.	28	19	.596	Chicago	16	34	.320
Cleveland	27	19	.587	Louisville	12	38	.300

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CANADA has no gold coins.

FRUIT prospects are poor.

CALIFORNIA has forty Chinese temples.

THE peach crop will probably be a failure.

THERE are 40,000 Seventh Day Adventists in Wisconsin.

THE population of Chattanooga, Tenn., is 3423 less than in 1892.

IN this country there are 116 medical colleges of various schools.

TELEPHONE companies are suffering from the business depression.

THE District of Columbia has over 11,000 more women than men.

THE Missouri Supreme Court decided that a failing firm may prefer creditors.

THE total wheat area this year is 35,480,000 acres, against 38,501,000 last year.

A SWARM of seventeen-year locusts recently broke up a picnic near Keyport, N. J.

IT is probable that the corn pack will be considerably reduced the present season.

IMMIGRATION has fallen off greatly, and a turn in the tide of emigration is predicted.

THE Russian Government has appointed a Court of Honor to regulate dueling in the army.

FISHERMEN say that locusts, now so plentiful in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, make good fish bait.

THE Swiss Government introduced mid-European time at all railway and telegraph stations on June 1.

THE number of registered Chinese in this country is 107,000, and it is said that 3000 have not registered.

THE Glasgow (Scotland) Tramway Company has placed an order for 4000 horses with Canadian buyers.

THE Mississippi Valley is suffering from the most prolonged drought ever known at this season of the year.

THE graduating class at Yale this year numbered 200 and fifty-one worked their own way through the university.

BRITISH yacht builders admit, after seeing the Vigilant, that designers over there have much to learn from designers here.

THE United States Treasury holds about $300,000 of arrears of pay and bounty due colored soldiers whose heirs cannot be found.

JUDGE LITTLE, of Newfoundland, has unseated nine members of the provincial legislature for procuring their election by unlawful means.

IT is reported that the Mississippi River has usurped the channel of the Loosa Hatchie, and will hereafter pass Memphis, Tenn., in a new channel.

THE LABOR WORLD.

EUROPEAN navies employ 300,000 men.

CHINESE are commencing to crowd into the California fruit trade.

A CALL has been issued for a National convention of letter carriers.

THE end of the miners' strike will cause a resumption of business.

MALE servants are taxed in Great Britain and several other countries.

THERE are 10,000 employes of the telephone companies in the United States.

THE American Railway Union will act with the Knights of Labor in the future.

THE Brotherhood of Machinery Moulders suspended publication of its official organ.

IMMIGRANTS are debarred from employment on public works in Victoria, Australia.

THE first annual convention of the American Railroad Union was recently held in Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA operators are importing colored miners to take the places of the striking Huns.

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska has declared the eight-hour-a-day labor law unconstitutional.

THE International Furniture Workers will hold their annual convention in New York September 24th.

SOME of the big ocean steamship companies employ more men than are enlisted in the second-class navies of Europe.

THE annual convention of Saddle and Harness Makers' National Association will be held in Evansville, Ind., June 17.

THE National convention of the National Association of Iron and Steel Workers will be held in Youngstown, Ohio, on August 4.

THE wages of gripmen on the Broadway cable road, New York City, has been raised to $2.40 per diem. Their pay had been $2.25 daily.

THE American Railway Union delegates at Chicago defeated the proposition to admit colored men to the organization by a vote of 113 to 102.

THE mere cost of producing the sixty-four volumes of books containing the evidence given at the English labor commission was almost $200,000.

IT is reported that the Fairbanks Scale Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., will make a ten per cent. reduction in wages in all departments of their business.

JOHN A. LENZ, master mechanic of the Lehigh Valley, has been elected President of the Master Car Builders' Association, whose convention has just closed at Saratoga, N. Y.

IT has transpired that Western Union Telegraph operators have formed a secret organization and recently failed only by seven votes of ordering a strike to redress grievances.

IT has been figured up that the recent strike of the coal miners, which extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies, cost at least $20,000,000, the loss in wages alone amounting to $12,500,000.

IT is said that the Krupp cannon foundry has more orders for big guns than it can possibly fill. In the works at Essen, Germany, there are 10,000 men employed, and the average daily wages paid are eighty-one cents.

CITY TREASURER NELSON, of New Brunswick, says that Miss Margaret Foley, the overseer of his extensive stone yard, has all the common sense, physical endurance and force of character of the best men, and that he is perfectly satisfied with her work.

AN effort to compile statistics regarding convict labor in the United States has been instituted by the House Committee on Labor at Washington as a preliminary to drawing a bill to prevent competition between prison made goods and the products of free labor.

THE Granite Manufacturers' Association and the Granite Cutters' Union, at Barre, Vt., are making an effort to come to an agreement by which the association shall hire none but union men, and union men shall work for no firm that is not a member of the association.

PRESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway Union, announced that steps will soon be taken to form an alliance between the Knights of Labor, the American Railway Union and the Farmers' Alliance. The alliance thus formed will control, he said, about 1,500,000 men.

THE female collar workers at Troy, N. Y., took the initiatory step for the formation of an international association, having for its objects the maintenance of their wages at a high standard, the preservation of their moral condition, and the guarding of their social and industrial rights.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

Many People Drowned in the Waters About New York.

There were more lives lost by drowning in and about New York harbor on Sunday than usually during the whole summer season. The tug James D. Nicol, with about seventy-five men aboard, members of the Herring Fishing Club and the tug's crew, foundered off Sandy Hook during the afternoon. The whole party were thrown into the water, almost in an instant. The tug sank out of sight. Several tugs and the Clyde Line steamer Algonquin, on her way in from Savannah, hurried to the place. Life-preservers were thrown overboard and small boats were lowered. By night it was thought that about thirty-seven men had been lost; forty-eight survivors were brought to the city. They could not tell exactly how many had been lost, because they were mostly unacquainted with one another. The club consisted of only seven members, but the tickets were sold to the public generally. The members blame the captain of the tug. They say he was trying to show off how seasick he could make them by plunging the boat frequently into the trough of the sea.

A party, composed of two men, two women, a boy and a girl baby of about eighteen months, were aboard a sloop that capsized in Gowanus Bay. The baby only was saved. There were scores of boats around. The women never came to the surface. One man floated with the baby until the other man seized him in a drowning grasp. The two sank in each other's arms, and the baby floated until it was rescued.

The steamboat Tolchester, with 2000 people on board from Brooklyn and New York, blew out her cylinder-head in the Hudson River about four miles from Peekskill. There was a panic on board. Men and women rushed for the life-preservers, of which there were not nearly enough to go around. Some men jumped overboard and others were taken off in small boats on paying from $10 down to the boatmen. The boat was laid up and the passengers were brought to New York by trains. The engineer was scalded, probably fatally, and several other people were more or less hurt.

Many other minor drowning accidents were also reported.

THE promise of a plentiful fruit harvest in England has seldom been more hopeful than this season. The show of bloom on pears, apples, plums, cherries, etc., has been enormous.

THE BATTLE.

After the battle—peace! But for some men
The battle lasts till death; all efforts lead
In these to grief and bitterness; and when
Unconquered, though they fall and faint and bleed,
Their souls are mettled for some blacker strife.
They struggle bravely for an inch of life.

These are the hapless ones—or so we deem
Our brothers who must either fight or die.
Yet he that ever swam an angry stream
And reached firm shore knows more than you or I—
If we are joyous in unruffled days—
That hope which grows from grief and struggle stays.

They are not hapless. In their heart of hearts
They know the deepest faith that life can give.
Their living is no playing of old parts.
In the wide wisdom of the gods they live,
For they have conquered where the millions fail—
Their ship of life is stronger for the gale.
—George E. Montgomery in New York Times.

THE CAPTURE.

Martha, the old servant, awakened me. She said, "Your uncle is dying!"

I went down stairs and again found myself before the half open door, where for the past two days I had been watching the agony of my uncle. He had brought me up and had been the kindest of guardians. He had banished me from his presence. He had commanded that I should not be admitted to the chateau. He had done all this without motive, without ony offense on my part, but simply because he had disinherited me for her!

Her? I see her moving about in the dying man's room, a few steps from me. There she reigns as a sovereign. She devotes herself to the patient. She obeys each request of the doctor, who, with her, watches by my uncle's bedside. I watch her every movement, and a wild hatred, mixed with agony and humiliation, burns in my veins.

On my return from Germany I found her living at my uncle's, and he said to me:

"She is my old friend Senart's daughter. He died ruined—poor old fellow! I hope that you will not object to my giving her a small dowry. You will still be a millionaire!"

She was very beautiful, but proud and haughty. She received me coldly and in a very ungracious manner, but in spite of that I fell promptly in love with her. Her step made me tremble, and her fine profile charmed me. At the end of a month I would have given heaven and earth for her love. I dared to tell her so—to ask her to marry me—but she refused me without hesitation.

"Never!" she declared positively.

Ah, that "never!" It broke my heart, but I answered her calmly:

"You might have told me so more gently."

"It would have been less efficacious," she returned calmly. And I admired the barbaric frankness of her answer, like the sentimental fool that I was.

Today I know what the girl with the dark eyes was hiding! I now understand her silence, her cold reception, her insulting rejection. It was because she was sure of her position. Already she knew that she should rob me of my fortune. And to think that during the past two days I have not told her how I despise her! To think that I was satisfied to avoid her, not to talk to her! How she must laugh at my folly!

As this thought enters my mind I am about to enter the room. But the words of the doctor still sound in my ears:

"Do you wish to kill the patient? It can be done in a minute. A sudden emotion, a surprise, and he goes!"

Thus even nature is in favor of the spoiler! Again I look at her. She is leaning over the bed with the expression of a madonna!

Suddenly the old man moves and moans like a little child. My heart is filled with pity for him. Then he calls, "Laure!"

The doctor moves quickly. I hear a confused whispering, then a cry:

"I am suffocating! Ah—I"——

A dead silence—then a rattling in the throat—and again silence.

Then the doctor leans over the bed, listens, and finally says in a low voice:

"He is dead."

Laure hides her face in her hands. I approach. I would like to accuse her, but a puerile sense of respect keeps me silent, and it is she who speaks first. "I would like to say something to you."

Her eyes are filled with tears, but her voice is resolute. It seems as if she were defying me.

However, I consent and lead her into the next room. There we remain looking at each other for a minute without speaking. It is she who continues:

"You will excuse me for not having sent for you sooner, but your uncle refused absolutely to see you, and considering his condition I had only to obey. That was at least the opinion of the doctor. Believe me, I am sorry."

"I should think so!" I exclaim, with an insulting laugh.

She looked me full in the face, her eyes flashed, and she stopped crying. "You will regret that laugh," she said haughtily. "It is cowardly. Your duty as a gentleman is first to listen to me."

I was struck with her attitude, although I believed it to be only another form of duplicity, and I replied gravely:

"Be it so. I will listen to you."

She continued then vehemently.

"I know that you believe that I influenced your uncle. I know that you believe me, responsible for his change of mind toward you and guilty of having captured his estate. I know that you believe me avaricious, a liar, a plotter! However, I am none of these things."

"Ah! then you are not his heiress?" I asked, with bitter irony.

"Yes! I am his heiress! But I did nothing that the most scrupulous delicacy could object to! I often begged your uncle to send for you, and I only ceased when the doctor assured me that my constant demands worried the patient. Your uncle was my benefactor. He saved me from misery, and I could not do anything which would prove me ungrateful. When he was attacked with the strange whim of preferring me to you, I was obliged to submit. As he was then too ill to be opposed"——

"But you inherit the estate!" I repeated, with the same melancholy irony.

"I inherit it—well?"

She gazed fixedly at me.

"If you were in my place, what would you think?" I exclaimed.

"Just what you will think," and she drew a small packet from her pocket and handed it to me, saying, "Forgive the old man and destroy this proof of his delirium."

I was too much astonished to speak. My hands trembled. Confusedly I realized how wrong I had been in blaming her.

"What do you mean?" I finally stammered.

"That is the will. I give it to you, and you remain the heir of your unhappy uncle."

I was so overcome by her answer that I was obliged to lean against the wall for support—so ashamed that I could not look her in the face—her whom I had so basely accused.

After a few minutes I collected myself and begged in a supplicating voice:

"Forgive me! Take back this packet! I would rather die than accept the estate on such conditions."

"And I!" she exclaimed vehemently and disdainfully. "Do you think that I will touch it? Do you think that I would defile myself by stealing?"

"I have misunderstood you," I exclaimed. "I have acted like a brute. I am a miserable fool."

"It does not matter now. We shall probably never see each other again." She spoke gently in an absent manner. Her beautiful eyes had a faraway look, and now I knew that she was really pure, innocent, stainless.

"Ah!" I murmured. "Of what use is the money to me! To receive it thus from your hands is the hardest of punishments. I will not have it! To receive it from you who refused me so coldly, from you who despise me with such humiliating gentleness! I should consider myself disgraced for life!"

"What do you say? Disgraced because I return to you what belongs to you? Because I refuse to profit by the unreasonable whim of an invalid?"

She retreated a few steps, and her admirable beauty filled my heart with adoration. "Ah! why would you not accept my love?" I cried. "Why would you let me have no part in your life!"

"I was a poor girl, treated with kindness and trusted. I should have betrayed that kindness and trust in listening to you."

"Would you have listened to me then if you had been rich?" I exclaimed.

She cast down her eyes and remained a minute undecided. Then lifting her long eyelashes she said simply:

"I think so!"

My excitement increased, words failed me, and I could only stammer:

"But now—you can"——

She motioned me to be silent. After a few minutes of deep thought she said:

"Today I think that I have the right to listen to you. My refusal or acceptance depends now only upon my own inclination."

I approached and implored her:

"Accept my life or refuse it!"

"I will not refuse," she answered gently. And suddenly smiling sweetly she said, with subtle feminine irony:

"I would never have refused it, for if you fell quickly in love with me I, too, was not slow in loving you."

I caught Laure's hands and kissed them humbly, but she gently drew them away and begged me to remember the presence of the dead, which, to tell the truth, I had almost forgotten.

Thus I captured my inheritance.—Romance.

An English Luncheon.

On one such occasion I saw a company of poets, philosophers and fanatics at table presided over by a young lady, the daughter of the house. I sat there wiping my forehead (they do the eating, I the perspiring) as I saw slices of beef disappearing with vegetables, mustard, etc. The host then asked me what I thought of the food and the mode of eating. I replied instinctively, "It is horrible!" This reply set the gentlemen roaring and my hostess blushing.

How can a little stomach hold such an enormous lunch? Even women and children take large quantities. What vitality these people have, to be sure! The waste of vitality in their climate and under their conditions of life must be enormous. It has of course to be replaced. —"An Indian Eye on English Life," by Behramji Malabrai.

She Was Dyspeptic.

One of Portland's dyspeptic women—may their tribe decrease—was taking a dinner with friends, and when after picking over the good things the last course had been reached, and the hostess rather doubtfully offered her guest a piece of mince pie, the visitor said: "I don't think I'd better take any. I can't eat mince pie unless it is very poor." The hostess said, "Perhaps this would suit you," and she finally decided to try half a piece. This she ate with evident relish, and passing her plate said, "I think you may give me the rest of that pie; it just suits me." The good housekeeper is trying hard to convince herself that she got a compliment.—Portland (Me.) Express.

THE DATE OF THE EXODUS.

It Would Seem to Lie Between the Years 1430 and 1300 B. C.

Although the monuments and papyri give us no direct information upon the subject of the exodus, they do indirectly indicate a certain period within which it must have taken place. Thothmes III, who was the most powerful king of that dynasty (the eighteenth) which finally drove the Hyksos invaders out of Egypt and reunited the whole country under one scepter, extended his conquests as far as Mesopotamia, overrunning Palestine on his way. He left lists of the conquered nations, but does not mention the Israelites among them. Rameses II of the nineteenth dynasty, the supposed oppressor, who reigned about 200 years later, also subdued Palestine and left lists of the conquered peoples, but he, again, does not mention the Israelites among them.

What is perhaps still more important is that, while the Israelites have left records of invasions by Mesopotamians, Moabites, Canaanites, Midianites and Philistines, they do not mention any invasion by the Egyptians, and the conclusion is that the Israelites were not settled on the west side of the Jordan till after the wars waged by Rameses II at the commencement of his reign, which began not earlier than 1388 B. C., or, as some now say, 1266 B. C.

It has been attempted to explain this difficulty away by suggesting that Rameses II kept close to the seacoast on his march through Palestine and did not strike inland till he was some distance to the north of the Israelites, but it is inconceivable that he should not have secured his long line of communications by establishing posts so far inland that they must have been brought into contact with the Hebrews if the latter had at that time been settled in their own country.

The earliest date, therefore, at which the Egyptian history will permit the exodus to have taken place, even when full allowance is made for the time spent by the Jews in the wilderness and in conquering Palestine, would seem to be about 1430 B. C., while, if the shorter chronology be adopted, it could not have been much earlier than 1300 B. C.—Scribner's Magazine.

A Montana Bear Story.

"Montana is a zoological garden in its native state," said Colonel Jim Struthers. "We have all kinds of wild beasts, from grizzly bears and prairie dogs down. Speaking of bears reminds me of once upon a time. It was before the state got polluted by the trolley, and when it wasn't good form to wear a collar. It was before Montana got to be the greatest state in the Union. I was prospecting away in the Bull mountains. I hadn't seen any dirt that looked as though it had the right ring to it. The sun was turning in, and shadows were coming out of the east. I took the pack off one of my horses, picketed the animals and made a supper off hot coffee and bacon and bread. Then I coiled up in a blanket and knew no more. The night must have been half spent when I began to dream that I was washing my face in one of the geysers of the Yellowstone. The sensation became so realistic that I awoke. A hot breath was breathing on my visage, and a strange tongue was swabbing me down. I was sort of dazed with fear and remained perfectly still. Presently the licking process ceased, and the hot breath was withdrawn. A big, dark, awkward something shambled off, and I sank to rest once more. When day came, I found that my provision box had been raided, and the soft earth around me was full of bear tracks. I shivered a little bit and moved on." The colonel told this as though he really wanted to be believed, and the reporter left.—Washington Star.

Prince of Wales' Bracelet.

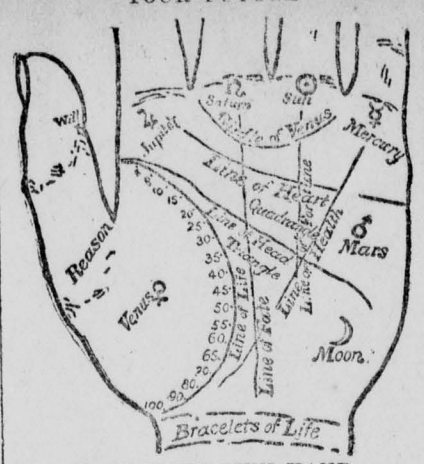
It is probably not generally known that the Prince of Wales wears a bracelet on his left wrist. On a recent occasion when he appeared in public the gleam of the golden bangle was noticed by a very few individuals, and among those who noticed it there was an interchange of wondering glances. The wearing of the bracelet is not, however, foppishness on the part of his royal highness, for the bangle has a history. It belonged originally to Maximilian, the ill fated emperor of Mexico, and it is a cherished possession of the prince's.—London Tit-Bits.

Make Yourself Heard.

The men who prosper in this world are the men who mind their own business and keep on minding it. An exchange furnishes an example: "'Tatoes!" cried a colored peddler in Richmond. "Hush dat racket. You distracts de whole neighborhood," responded a colored woman from a doorway. "You kin hear me, kin you?" "Hear you? I kin hear you a mile." "T'anks. I'se hollerin to be heard. 'Tatoes!"—Exchange.

Pious Russians do not eat pigeons because of the sanctity conferred on the dove in the Scriptures.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

$ A DOLLAR $

Bargain Counter has been established at YOCUM'S. Call and and see what is on it.

TWENTY PER CENT. REDUCTION on leather BOOTS at Yocum's.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR of every description.

SPECIAL ATTENTION!

I have arranged to do repair work promptly and satisfactorily. Boots and shoes made to measurement.

Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
I have access to a horse and buggy at all times for country practice.
Office on Main street.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. WOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,
MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS. Proprietors
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

Do You
FEEL SICK?
RIPANS TABULES

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, . . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, ... TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, . . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

RIPANS TABULES take the place of A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST and should be kept for use in every family. . .

EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.
SAVE MANY A DOCTOR'S BILL.
Sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Box (6 vials), 75 cents. Package (4 boxes), $2.
For Free Samples address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
10 SPRUCE STREET, - - NEW YORK.